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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EARLY HISTORY OF BRITAIN.

IN our last Number we described some of the literary and antiquarian curiosities which had been collected on the Continent, and brought to London by Mr. WATSON, author of "*the Life of Fletcher*;" and we are now enabled, by his liberality, to present to our readers specimens of one of them.

This relique consists of a finely-illuminated parchment-roll, forty feet long, exhibiting the pedigree of the kings of France, from Adam to Louis the Eleventh, down to whose reign, in 1457, it was brought. It had, before the Revolution, been kept for ages in the royal abbey of St. Denis, and got abroad during the wreck of superstition in 1793, 4, and 5. The pedigree is intermingled with narratives, in parallel columns, of the contemporaneous events in Germany, Italy, France, and England.

From the column relative to our own country we have given a literal translation. It generally accords with, though it often differs from, our ancient national records: but, as a compilation made from independent sources in a neighbouring country, and as an authorized state document, it serves to corroborate our own chronicles; and, on this and other accounts, appears to us to merit respect and attention.

We begin at the period when the grandson of Æneas landed in Devonshire.

ÆNEAS departed from Troy, after its destruction, with about 4400 men, without including the common sort, and without those that he afterwards found, and who collected with him. They traversed the seas in quest of habitations, and arrived at Carthage. There he tarried a considerable time with the Queen Dido, and then he departed in search of the country which the gods had promised him, and he went through a number of countries. And, after being much tossed about, he came into Italy, that country which God had promised him. And when he had arrived there, he

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caused a very strong castle to be built, and sent to the Latin king to treat of peace and amity. And he received them very kindly, for the love of Dardanus, who had been a native of the country, and from whom likewise they were descended. And, after this, a brisk war took place between them, because Turtus would have the eldest daughter of King Latinus, and Æneas would have her likewise; and many battles were fought by them, and in the end Turtus was killed. And Æneas married the eldest daughter of King Latinus, and had all the kingdom after the father of his wife, and governed it well and loyally, as a good chevalier ought to hold his land. And he built a city which he called Lavinia, for the love of his wife; and then he paid the debt of nature, and had reigned three years. And for goodness and prowess he was called King Latinus.

Silvain Æneas, against the inclination of his father, became acquainted with a damsel that was niece of Lavinia, the queen, who was the wife of Æneas; and this lady was with child. And when Ascanius knew it, he made enquiry of the sages, that had knowledge of many arts, what sort of child she would have. And when they had well consulted their arts, they told the king that she would bring forth a son, who first should kill his mother, and then his father; and so it happened, for the mother died in her labour. This child was by his father called Brutus, and the doctors (*maistres*) said that this child would do a world of mischief in many places, and then would come to great honour; and then Ascanius died. And Silvain [Sylvanus] received the land; and the times were bitterly hard; and when Brutus, his son, was fifteen years old, he went out one day for his diversion; and it happened that Brutus shot at a stag, and the arrow, from misadventure, turned aside, and slew his father. Whereupon the people of the country were much grieved; and for this cause they drove Brutus out of the country. This Silvain reigned about the time of King Saul.

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How

How Brutus departed from the Latin land when he had killed his father, and suffered much distress before he could establish his power, as it will be shewn you.

Brutus, the son of the late Silvain Æneas, went from the land of Egypt, grieving, and full of wrath, when he had slain his father, because those of the land would not endure him among them. And he went into Greece, and lived with the King Pendas, which king held in bondage 7000 men, without including the women and the children, of the noble stock of Troy the Great, for the death of Achilles, who was betrayed and killed at Troy the Great. This people spoke to Brutus; and, when they knew that he was of the noble lineage of Troy, they all became his men, provided he would deliver them all from slavery. And he had pity of them, and conducted them into woods and mountains; and then charged the King Pendas that he would allow them to pass out of his land, for they would no more remain in his servitude. At which the king was enraged, and swore that he would put them all to death instantly; and he went against them. Here he found them well drawn up and appointed, and there were many battles. And the king was discomfited and taken, and his people slain. And for his life being preserved, he gave to Brutus Genogenna his daughter in marriage, and a hundred ships, well equipped with all things, and all his treasure of gold and silver. And it so happened, that they were dispersed, and compelled to go through all countries in search of their habitations.

How Brutus came to Aquitaine, where he made war against those of Gaul; and in this country he built a castle, which he named Tours, for the love of Turtus his nephew, who was buried there.

After this discomfiture, Brutus departed from the country, because he clearly saw that he could not stand against Gossar, and he put to sea; and on the fifth day they arrived at the harbour of Totness (Tontenness;) and they came to the isle of Albion, where they found neither man nor woman, but a number of giants, who lived in the mountains, whom they fought with, and slew. And then they ranged through the country, to find a good and suitable situation to found a noble city for him and his people. And they came to a fine river, which now is called Thames; and there they built a city, which they named New Troy, (which is called London;) and then he made and ordained his laws;

and then he called this land Britain, (Bretaigne,) and the people Bretons. After this, he ordained for his son Albanak a portion of land, which he named Albany, (Albanie) and now is called Scotland (Escosse). And then he gave to his other son, whose name was Kamber, another territory, which he named Kambre, and now is called (Galles) Wales. And then he gave to his *censif*, whose name was Corin, a land which he named Cornoaille (Cornwall). And then Brutus died, and his son, Loitrim, was king. And thus you see that Great Britain was first peopled from the nation that came from Troy; and now they are called English.

Loitrim reigned after Brutus his father; he was a very valiant chevalier, and well beloved of his people. And so it was, that the King Humbar of Horlande came to Albany, to a very great people, and slew Albanat, at which Loitrim was very much grieved. And for this he went to avenge the death of his son, and discomfited King Humbar, and all his people. And the king was drowned, and all that he had was lost, and his daughter was taken prisoner; and for her beauty Loitrim would have her. The news of this came to Corin, to whom he had affianced his daughter Gentholem, who spoke to Loitrim, and then he married Gentholem. But, notwithstanding, he maintained Estrilde, and of her had a daughter, whose name was Albiain. And when Corin died, Loitrim drove out Gentholem, and she went into Cornwall, much grieved and angry. And she took possession of the land, of which she was the heiress from the father, and received the homage. And she assembled a great host, to be avenged of Loitrim her lord, and came to him. And a great battle was fought, so that he was slain, and his people discomfited; and this was the fifth year of his reign. And Gentholem caused Estrilde to be taken, and her daughter Albiain, and to be tied hands and feet, and thrown into a cave, which was ever called Albiain. And when this was done, Gentholem caused herself to be crowned queen of Britain; and she governed it well and wisely, till her son Mathram was of age, whom she had by Loitrim her lord.

How the wolves slew King Mampus.

This Magdam was made King of Britain, and he held all the land well and peaceably. And he had two sons, Mampus and Mammanim. These two brothers, after the death of their father, quarrelled for the possession of the land; and,

and, having taken twenty days to come to an agreement, on the ninth day Mampus had his brother killed, and was crowned king; and he turned out so wicked, that he destroyed almost all the men of the land. And it so happened, that he went once a-hunting in a wood, and lost all his people. And the wolves fell on him, and tore him to pieces; and so he died a shameful death, at which all the people rejoiced. He reigned thirty-four years, and had one son, whose name was Ebrale.

We hereafter speak of who built Carlisle, and the city of Canterbury, and Obincester.

After Ebrale, his son Brutus Greneschel reigned: he was an experienced and good man all his life, and he had one son, whose name was Leil, who reigned twenty years. And he built a city, which he named Carlisle; and then his son, Luludibras, reigned. He built the city of Canterbury, and of Winchester, and reigned thirteen years. And he had a son, whose name was Bladud, and reigned twenty-one years; and he was a great necromancer, and had one son, whose name was Leyr.

How King Leyr, of Britain, was dispossessed of his land, through his folly; and how his daughter, that was a queen, and a Gaul, helped him to have his land again.

This Leyr had three daughters, the eldest was named Genoulle; the second, Regan; and the third, Cordeille. And when the king became old, he applied himself to his eldest daughter, asking how much she loved him; and she replied, "More than life." For this saying, the father had a great affection for her. And then he asked the next eldest, and she answered him, "That she loved him above all creatures." After this saying, the father could ask her no farther. Then he asked the youngest the same question, who said, "My sisters have used flattering words, (*parolles blandissables*;) but I will say truly, I love you as my father loves himself. And to acquaint you how far my love goes, I will say, it goes as far as it ought, and so far do I love." The father ***** and swore that *****; but his daughters that loved him so much deserved well to be married. And he married the eldest to Managles, the king of Scotland. And the other he married to Henenios the count, earl of Cornwall; so that they were to have the kingdom after him. And Cordelia had nothing. It so happened that Gampa, the king of Gaul, desired to have Cordelia for her worth alone; and he married her.

And after this, it was not long before the king of Scotland and the earl of Cornwall would have the kingdom of Britain, without waiting for the death of the king; and, in fact, they took his whole kingdom from him, and he lived a long time in a mean condition. And he said, "Alas! my daughter Cordelia told me the truth, that, so long as I should keep what I had, so long I should be loved and honored, and I let her part from me without heritage; nevertheless, I will go and see her in my lowest state of poverty." And he passed the sea; and, when he had arrived, he sent his esquire to salute the queen, his daughter, and to her he related his misfortunes; but she quickly comforted him, and placed him in a truly royal condition, supplying him with all that he had occasion for. And then she made known his arrival to the king of Gaul, who received him most nobly, and much comforted him, and gave him the charge of a very great host, with Cordelia, his wife, and they re-conquered Britain. And then Leyr reigned three years, and Cordelia possessed the land five years after her father. And her lord, the king of Gaul, died, and she remained a widow, and waged war with the sons of her two sisters, and she was taken and put to death. The son of Gonoulle, queen of Scotland, was named Cornedague; and the son of Regan countess of Cornwall, was named Morgan. And when these two had conquered the land, Cornedague slew Morgan in a contention about dividing the land. And Cornedague possessed the land thirty-three years, and he had one son, whose name was Roynal, who reigned after him twenty-two years. And Roynal had a son, named Gorbodiam, who reigned twenty years. And he had two sons, the one was named Ferres, and the other Porres.

How queen Ydoin, of Britain, cut her Son's throat, and hacked his body in pieces.

Ferres and Porres carried on war against each other for a long time. For Ferres desired to have the whole land, and Porres would not endure it, and he came into Gaul. And there he resided with King Sinbant, who helped him; and afterwards came into Britain, and was slain. And when Ydoin, their mother, knew that Porres was dead, she was much grieved, because she loved him more than the other. And, for this reason, she came to her son Ferres, in
his

his bed, and cut his throat, and hacked his body in pieces with her own hand, like a felonious and evil mother, who, for the sake of one son murdered the other, and so lost them both.

How four of the greatest Lords of Britain were made Kings, each in his district.

After these two brothers, there remained neither son nor daughter. And for this, four of the greatest lords and relations of the king seized the land, each in his own quarter. And each caused himself to be proclaimed king. The first was named Staffer, and reigned in Scotland. The second was named Dombalier, and reigned in Longres, and in all the land which belonged to Loitrim, the son of Brutus. The third was named Rudale, and reigned in Wales. The fourth was named Cloutrin, and reigned in Cornwall, and he should have had the whole, for he was the nearest in blood, but the others were stronger. And for this they gave him the land of Cornwall. He had a son, whose name was Donnebant.

How Donnebant conquered all Britain, and wore a Crown of Gold on his Head.

This Donnebant was a good chevalier, valiant and daring, and so exerted his prowess that he recovered all Britain. And he slew Staffer and Rudale in plain battle, and wore a crown of gold on his head, (*en son chef*;) which never king had before done. And he had two sons, and reigned forty years. These two children were named Belim and Brenne, (*Brennus*;) and after their father, they had dissension about dividing of the land. And for this, Brenne, who was the youngest, passed the sea, and came into Gaul, where he acquired (*conquist*) large possessions by marriage. And he had the daughter of Duke Semboin, of Burgundy, and was duke of it. And after, he returned into Britain with a great host, but their mother made peace between them. And afterwards they conquered Romme and Lombardy, and Germany, and took homage of all the countries. And then Belim built a fine city, which he named Billingsgate, (*Belingate*;) and it is near the Thames, (*canuse*;) and he reigned eleven years and four months. And he had a son, whose name was Cornubatrus.

How the Count Ysamal peopled a Country, which he named Yrlande.

This Cornubatrus governed Britain very nobly, and conquered Denmark. And after this he gave to Count Ysamal, who was driven out of Spain, a desolate

island, for which the count did him homage. This king reigned fifteen years. And afterwards, his son, Selsil, reigned fifteen years. And afterwards, his son, Gomor, reigned nineteen years. And afterwards, Hobain, his son, who built a city, which he named Habandonnee, and reigned ten years, and was very wicked. And then he died as wickedly, having reigned nine years. He had one son, whose name was Gandobalem, who reigned after him very wisely, and he was much beloved, and he built cities and temples, and had four sons. The first was named Anthrogales; the second, Jesidar; the third, Higamus; the fourth, Petitur. He reigned eleven years; and then Anthrogales, five years; and he was an evil man. And then Higamus reigned seven years; and afterwards, Petitur reigned two years, when he built the city of Pulie Ringus; and, after that, Jesidar, fourteen years.

An Account of several Kings that were of foreign Lands, that reigned in England.

After Jesidur there reigned twenty-four kings, one after the other, and of different countries. And to pass them over briefly, without a long detail, we shall repeat their names, and how long each one reigned, as the histories say. The first was named Gobodiam, and reigned twelve years. The second was named Maruem, and reigned two years. The third reigned six years. And then Ydeobam, five years. And Rohugro, eleven years. And then Doglem, thirteen years. Katille, fifteen years. Porres, two years. Cherm, fifteen years. Coille, twelve years. Sulgenes, fourteen years. Cleach, twenty years. Andragre, twenty-three years. Priam, five years. Cluid, two years. Clitem, twelve years. Curgud, eight years. Cleagam, fifteen years. Extertain, six years. Beldamgh, two years. Casser, one year. Turbrech, sixteen years. Arthimal, fourteen years. Rodingu, thirty-two years. Redtam, two years. Hertir, five years. Hampar, five years. Carpon, seven years. Dignaille, four years. And Hely reigned seven months, and had three sons, Lud, Cassibalain, and Enemon.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IT is easier to write volumes of lamentation and declamation, or even of ingenious and fine-spun speculation, than to devise a plain practical remedy for a great practical and national evil. Neither is it of use to commence our disquisitions

quisitions with a violent invective against those ministers, who, at the expense of some hundreds of millions, have succeeded in re-establishing the *throne of despotism*, and the *altar of superstition*. Be the cause what it may, certain it is, that the great mass of the population in this country, after all our unparalleled triumphs, are reduced to a state of unexampled distress; and the question still remains, What can, or ought to be done, for their relief? Some modern philosophers, indeed, assure us, that it is mischievous to attempt anything; that the interest of the poor themselves, *rightly understood*, is highly favourable to the system of starvation; for when, by this means, the numbers are sufficiently reduced, there will be work enough, and food enough, for those who remain. But, as the legislature is not yet so enlightened as to adopt in theory, and much less to act upon, these comprehensive principles, it may, in the mean time, be worth while to seek out for some vulgar expedients, founded on the basis of the "old morality," to prolong their existence, and alleviate their wretchedness. Of all the modes of relieving distress which have yet been suggested, the most revolting, perhaps, is that proposed in the late Bill of Mr. S. Bourne, which proposes to lessen the expenses of the poor by depriving them of their children; but, its final rejection happily renders it needless to dwell upon this outrage against the rights of humanity. Wasting therefore as few words as possible, I shall state what, even now, under the immense pressure of our present difficulties, might, as it appears to me, be effected for the relief of the poor, and advantage of the public.

1. As it is allowed by all, that there is at present a superabundant population, the most obvious remedy for this branch of the evil is to found a new colony, on a liberal and extensive scale, in some or other of the various territories belonging to this kingdom, in distant parts. Or, at least, to provide facilities for the removal of such as can no longer maintain themselves and their families in this country; and who ardently wish and pray for the means of abandoning their native homes.

2. If a million per annum were set apart, not for building churches merely, but for public works of different descriptions, it is wonderful how great a number of persons might be subsisted, not on charity, but on the produce of their own labour; and how much the face of the country would, in the course of time, be improved,

3. By providing the means of expatriation for some, and employment for others; and, in a word, by substituting the spirit of compassion and beneficence on the part of government, for that which has too long prevailed, of harshness and severity, the attachment of the lower orders would be conciliated;—the excess of misery would no longer produce the excess of guilt;—and the only solid, or even plausible, argument for retaining the present enormous military establishment, would vanish; by the reduction of which many millions might be annually saved to the public.

4. Long experience has shewn that workhouses, houses of industry, district-houses, and all establishments of that nature, are not only destructive of the morals of the young, and the comforts of the aged poor; but that, even in point of economy, they have totally failed to answer their intended purpose. It were therefore devoutly to be wished, that we should revert to the ancient and laudable custom of erecting alms-houses, with small endowments, for the reception of those who have passed their best years in labouring for the community; and that orphan-houses should be provided, under proper regulations, for the infant poor.

5. A farther amelioration of the present law of settlement is highly desirable; and that a much shorter period should be fixed for the gaining a habitation, wherever the labourer or artizan can best gain a livelihood.

6. It seems a reasonable indulgence, if not an act of absolute justice, that the labouring poor, who are scarcely able to subsist, should be exempted from the payment of the poor's-rates and house-tax. And certainly, none but those personally concerned in such collections, can conceive the distress occasioned by enforcing the payment of perhaps the last shilling remaining of the wages of the week.

7. It is well known how dreadfully the manners and morals of the poor are vitiated by ale-houses in villages, which ought therefore almost universally to be abolished, even though the revenue of excise might in some degree suffer, and the princely profits of the public brewery, —that national opprobrium,—be proportionably diminished.

8. Free parochial schools, saving banks, and friendly societies, under just regulations, might undoubtedly be rendered far more conducive to the general welfare than they have ever yet been; and, when these or similar reforms are effected, bibles may be distributed; and it is to be feared not till then, with the rational hope and prospect of success.

9. Last, but not least, might be mentioned the noble design, so often and so unavailingly recommended, of dividing the immense wastes and heaths, to be found

in every quarter of the kingdom, into small allotments, with cottages annexed, for the occupation, at a low or quit-rent, of the industrious agriculturist, who alone would find his account in clearing and cultivating them; for never, without serious loss, could this be attempted by the great farmer or land proprietor. M. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is full time that some notice should be taken of the Edinburgh school of authors. The members of that singular association of "briefless barristers," priests without parishes, and physicians without fees, having exhausted all the means of obtaining notoriety, which their slender faculties of means and mind could afford to employ, it is but a fair return for so much industry, to make them sensible that the extent of their pretensions and their merits are alike fully appreciated by the public. They have aspired at notoriety; and it is but just to let them know that they have gained their end.

The grand peculiarities of the Edinburgh school are, the Scottish adherence of the members to one another, and the aristocratic pretensions to talent of the Reviewers, who have constituted themselves into a sort of Upper House in the republic of letters. As such they have indeed been recognized by all the *writers* in "the northern metropolis" of equal ability and less impudence: latterly, however, it would seem that, under the dingy banner of "the man of ebony," an attempt is making to control this self-assumed superiority; and, that there are now two literary parties in "the intellectual city," opposed to each other in politics, parts, poetry, and presumption.

The origin of the contest between the *Blues* of the High-street, and the *Olives* of Princes-street, as we understand they affect to consider themselves, in *apery*, no doubt,—for they have no originality,—of the *blue* and *green* factions of Constantinople in the decline of the empire, is exceedingly curious and diverting. They respectively imagine, that they have had the new sagacity to discover that man is ruled by his fears; and it being known that sneers and sarcasms are as effectual, in the way of intimidation, in these civilized times, as clubs and swords were in the primitive ages, they have bound themselves, upon certain general principles, to acquire power by a most unmerciful use of them,

against other candidates for a share of the commonwealth, especially those who are unconnected with Edinburgh. Like man and wife, rail however much they may against each other at home, they make a common cause on the community out of Edinburgh. The *Blues*, the aristocratic Whigs of the Review, have agreed that gentility and genius shall be their watch-word. They accordingly affect great style and fashion in their "walk and conversation," and "boast a splendid banquet once a-year," at which the talk is all about tea-cups and tokay, or other pretty little matters of taste. For, it is a fixed thing with them, on these occasions, "to sink the shop;" having toiled double-tides for Reviews and Magazines, to display a few bottles of some rich and rare vintage, literature is excluded, no doubt, from the drudgery with which it is associated in their minds. They however pretend, that is only because they are then unbending;—stooping from their lofty flights, and adapting themselves to the mean capacities, to which they condescend to show that they are no such wonders as they themselves fancy the world imagines them to be. To be a member of the *Blues*, it is therefore necessary to possess the power of writing, and to make as good a show with their stunted small-talk as with their penurious gentility.

As the blues form a society among themselves, which embraces the most considerable portion of the respectable mediocrity of which the town consists, a stranger, when introduced to any of them, has always much reason to be satisfied with his reception, notwithstanding "the stately temperance" with which their "curious and fine" wines circulate; for it is so arranged, that the annual banquet of the several members shall, in "the season," rapidly succeed each other, by which a constant succession of "dress visits" is kept up, at the expense of only one entertainment to each family. These entertainments being during the sessions of the courts of law, the propriety of keeping the head cool for business saves the wine;—a pretext that is equally understood by the native guest and landlord, and acted upon accordingly. But, the uninitiated stranger is taken in, and ascribes it all to philosophical moderation!

The *Olives*, who, being Tories by profession, and of course in immediate connection with "the archons" of "the modern Athens," might have been sus-
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pected of adopting the system of their adversaries, act on principles quite the reverse. Taste and talent is the motto on their banner, and a horsewhip and cudgel, *en Saltier*, the device. If the *blues* glory in the sumptuous dinner, the *olives* exult at the feast of shells, *alias* oysters; and the fumes of hot whisky punch are inhaled with more extatic rapture in the subterranean recesses of the savoury closes, than the feeble flavour of hermitage, or the luscious tantalization of Constantia, in the airy mansions of the New Town. But, whether the *olives* will persevere in this course, now that they have sounded their paper trumpets for open war, is doubtful; but, in such orgies was the plan of the *olive* association formed,—for, to talk and to be talked about, is the only object of Edinburgh ambition.

The members of the Edinburgh school, probably, know that notoriety is not renown; but it is as like it, for a time, as plated-ware is to plate; and, as they are glad to figure away with the one for their table, so they cannot afford to obtain the other for their character.

Not content with applying to Edinburgh, and by implication partaking in the honor themselves, the epithets of “the modern Athens,” “the intellectual city,” “the romantic town,” or “the gude town,” as it was called by their forefathers;—they have begun to aspire at still higher classical distinctions. The Calton-hill is to be converted into an Acropolis, and a Parthenon is to be raised to it for their illustrious dead, as soon as money enough can be collected from other countries to build it.

The principle of a common cause actuates every thing they do; as if, recollecting the old man’s fable of the bundle of sticks, they were conscious that there is no single character among them, who, by his own unfriended merits, would acquire any enviable degree of celebrity.

PETER LOCKHART.

Trongate, Glasgow; July 10, 1819.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERSUADED that no communications, which treat of subjects of acknowledged utility and importance, will be deemed unworthy of a place in the columns of the Monthly Magazine, I now propose to address to you a few remarks concerning some recent improvements which have been made in the construction of hot-houses, but more particularly as it regards the method of glazing them.

Perhaps there is no pursuit in which the nobility of this country, as well as the more wealthy of its inhabitants generally, so universally engage, as in the cultivation of such trees and plants as are valuable either for the fruits they bear, or for the flowers with which, at various seasons of the year, they are severally adorned. I refer, of course, to the productions of climates warmer than our own; and which, to be brought to a state of perfection amongst us, require the addition of a superior degree of heat, to what they would receive in the ordinary course of nature.

The introduction and general use of hot-houses, has long furnished the means of supplying the plants with this extra quantity of heat; but it is to very recent improvements in the construction of them, that we are indebted for a considerable portion of the advantages attending their use. Formerly, and for a very long series of years, the whole of the frame-work in all horticultural buildings was composed entirely of wood. Now, considerable numbers of hot-houses are constantly being erected, from which wood-work is altogether excluded, metallic substances being used in its stead. The advantages which the latter possess over the former, must be obvious to every one who shall give the least attention to the subject; for, such is the difference between the texture of wood and metal, that, in order to give a sufficient degree of strength and durability to the frame-work constructed of the former material, it has been found impossible to prevent the obstruction of a considerable portion of the sun’s rays, whilst the metallic frames, on the contrary, may be made in the lightest and most elegant manner; and, at the same time, are infinitely stronger, and more durable, than wood-work can possibly be.

Important as the advantages attending the use of metallic hot-houses would appear to be, if enumerated at full length, they are far more than equalled by those resulting from the improvements which have lately been made in the method of glazing them. “In the usual method,” says a well known horticulturist,* “each pane of the roof-lights is cut into the form of a parallelogram, and made to lap over the one immediately below it in a larger or smaller proportion, according to the fancy of the gardener or glazier. The rain, being impeded in its progress

* J. R. Gowen, esq.

gress downwards by the interruption in continuity of the glass, hangs upon the edge of the pane till it is attracted by the bar, down the sides of which it runs in a stream, and insinuating itself between the putty and the glass, accelerates the decay of the frames; and, where the slightest defect exists in the putty, penetrates into the house, where it will be found to be the most frequent cause of drip. Another serious mischief is occasioned by the broad film of water which collects between the lapping of the panes; and which, freezing in severe weather, expands and breaks the glass to so great a degree, that I have seen half the panes of a green-house destroyed in this manner in the course of one winter."

The new mode of glazing, which has been termed circular glazing, has proved an effectual remedy for all the above-mentioned evils: the ends of each pane of glass are formed into regular curves; and, in the lowest part of the curved line of each pane, a small aperture is left between the laps. The latter plan provides for the escape of the whole of the condensed steam which collects upon the inner surface of the glass, whilst the former serves to carry off every particle of moisture which falls upon the roof of the house,—the water having a tendency to run down the circular edges to the centre of the pane, from whence it flows downwards in a continued stream, till it reaches the spout destined to convey it to the ground.

"The advantages of the circular-glazing," observes the gentleman whose words I have before quoted, "are so great and obvious, it is so much neater in appearance, and attended with so little additional expence, that no person, after trying it, or seeing it in practice, will think of adopting the ordinary method."

I have thus, sir, endeavoured to give you an outline of the principal improvements which have been made in the mode of constructing horticultural buildings, in the hope that the insertion of this article in your valuable miscellany, will be the means of extending the benefits resulting therefrom to such as (from the recent date of their introduction) have not yet had an opportunity of rightly appreciating their importance.

Birmingham; July 19. T. CLARK, Jun.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITHIN these two days I was informed of a query that appeared

in your useful work, the *Monthly Magazine*, some time ago, respecting the transactions in which the Earl of Selkirk has lately been engaged in America, requesting to know, whether any authentic information on the subject had come home. I am sorry I did not hear of this sooner, as it can be very satisfactorily answered, by referring you to a publication by Murray, in Albemarle-street, in the month of June last year, its title, "Statement respecting the Earl of Selkirk's Settlement on Red River; its destruction, and the massacre of Governor Semple, &c." This pamphlet was compiled from a mass of affidavits, and other authentic intelligence transmitted home at various times, selected and arranged by his lordship's brother-in-law, Mr. Halkitt, one of the Commissioners of West India Accounts; but Mr. H. had not put his name to it. This gives a detailed account of the progress of the settlement from its establishment, with the various outrages practised against it for its destruction. The causes of this determined enmity may be more fully traced in a pamphlet written by the Earl of Selkirk about four years ago, and published by Ridgway,—"*A Sketch of the Fur Trade in British America*," which details the rise of a formidable and lawless combination of traders, whose object is the destruction of all civilization or legal authority.

Within these few weeks, the subject has been brought before the British public, by a petition to Parliament from Mr. John Pritchard, who was one of the principal settlers and greatest sufferers by these atrocities. It contains a summary of the whole transactions, as well as of the fruitless endeavours to obtain redress in the Colonial Courts. This was ordered by the House to be printed; and, at the same time, Mr. Murray published two other small pamphlets, which throw much additional light on the subject; the one is, the *Narratives of Messrs. Pritchard, Pambrun, and Hunter*, respecting the aggressions of the traders calling themselves the North West Company; the other, *Notices respecting the Rights of the Hudson's Bay Company*, with a copy of their Charter. This last is part of a pamphlet lately written by a lawyer of eminence at Montreal.

A glance at these different publications, will not only exculpate the Earl of Selkirk from the base and unfounded charges that have appeared in some of the public prints, but will prove his conduct to have been highly honourable, under

under almost unparalleled injuries; and it is to be hoped the subject will at last obtain the attention of the public, that a stop may be put to proceedings which are a disgrace to humanity.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

July 16, 1819.

P.S.—It is satisfactory to add, that, notwithstanding all these violences, the colony is again re-established, with every prospect of success and permanence.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is one question that has been put to me, in several late communications from England, which is the cause of my present letter.

"How has Joseph Lancaster been received in America? His departing from his native country in the manner he did, will be an eternal disgrace to the pretended (or real) friends of education. Indeed, many are much inclined to believe that some '*broad brims*' have been endeavouring to pluck the laurel that so gracefully decked his honoured brow to place it on their own: they may keep it for a time; but they exhibit a weakness, which shews they cannot long retain an honour of which they have endeavoured to deprive the right owner. Their stolen laurels are exotics on their brows, and must, ere long, inevitably fade."

Being thus interrogated concerning this valuable member of society, and not having time to answer the questions individually, I beg leave, through the medium of your highly valuable Magazine, to gratify the curiosity of my friends, and not '*my friends*' only. I flatter myself there are many to whom I am an entire stranger, who will feel pleased to hear that Mr. Joseph Lancaster is living, and in perfect health, —still doing good!

On his arrival at New York, he was most politely and kindly waited on by his honour the mayor, and the first gentlemen of the city, who extended every civility. The next day he was introduced to the governor, his Excellency De Witt Clinton;—the first gentleman that introduced Mr. L.'s valuable system, in an official capacity, in this country. He received him as a gentleman, as a dispenser of good to his country, as a friend to the rising generation; but, above all, as a Christian!

He invited Mr. L. to accompany him the following morning in the steam-boat

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to Albany, the capital of the state of New York, where he introduced him to his friends, and placed his carriage and servants at his command, in which he visited the neighbouring towns and friends' meetings.

His Excellency procured for him the chamber of the Legislature in the capital for his Lectures, which were attended by the judges, senators, and the first company of the city, who were truly gratified. The morning after Mr. L.'s first lecture, the trustees of the Albany Lancasterian School waited on him, to request the honour of a visit to the institution under their direction; to this immediate compliance with pleasure was given; accordingly, at the hour appointed, he was received at the school by the trustees assembled.

The vice-president (the president being absent from the city) delivered an address, which was received by the philanthropist with becoming respect, and a reply returned, that evidently shewed his heart and mind were most indefatigably and warmly engaged in the grand cause. They have been published in our papers.

After lecturing in most of the neighbouring towns, he returned to New York, and passed on to Philadelphia, lecturing on his way. To this city he was most warm-heartedly and cordially welcomed by all classes of the community.

A deputation of the mayor, Robert Wharton, esq. Roberts Vaux, esq. and others, were appointed to wait on him, for the purpose of paying every attention due to this distinguished stranger. They offered him the State-house wherein to lecture; invited him to visit their schools; appointed a committee to enquire if he could possibly turn his attention to the reorganizing of them, and open a model Lancasterian school, the building for which was then nearly erected. To this cheerful consent was given.

On the 21st of December, 1818, the school was opened under the direction of Mr. Lancaster, and now exhibits a truly pleasing sight.

I learn that Mr. L. has had little or no cessation from public duties, having trained in the Model Lancasterian Institution fourteen teachers for the sectional schools of this city; travelled near fifteen hundred miles; lectured upwards of forty times, eight of which were in this city; and, at the last lecture,

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I was one who added to the number of at least two thousand respectable citizens. It was in a chamber in the Washington-hall, the most spacious and elegant room in the United States, granted to Mr. L. by the Washington Benevolent Society, for the use of his philanthropic purposes.

Mr. Lancaster has also lectured twice before the governor, senate, and representative body, of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, in the Hall of Assembly, granted by general vote, with approbation unbounded and gratifying. By particular request he lectured before the Legislature of Delaware, in consequence of which they have passed a law for general education through the state.

About the latter end of January, Mr. Lancaster left this city for Baltimore and Washington. At the latter he arrived during the session of Congress. Their hall was granted for the purpose of his lectures; and so delighted were the members, so frequent the loud plaudits of approbation, so charmed with his eloquence in the cause, that it appeared as if the spirit of Franklin had arisen from the dead and electrified them with lightning from heaven!

Mr. Bumvell Bassett, a representative from Virginia, rose in the house the day following Mr. L.'s first lecture, and made a few remarks previous to submitting a resolution,—“That Joseph Lancaster, the friend of learning and of man, be admitted to a seat within the hall of the House of Representatives.”

The lectures were attended by the President Monroe, and foreign ministers, who made a particular point of paying every attention to “the friend of learning and of man.”

At the close of the second lecture, Mr. Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives, complimented Mr. Lancaster in most handsome terms; he noticed that “the chair (meaning the speaker's chair, from which Mr. L. delivered his lectures) had never been so well filled before.” Mr. Lancaster very modestly replied, and said, “that man, in his purest aspect, was but a very humble instrument in the hands of a higher Power: the chair he had just occupied, exalted as it was, had not been filled by any thing BETTER THAN CLAY.”

R. W. NEVETT.

115, Market-street, Philadelphia;
May 30, 1819.

P.S.—I have just been informed, that the whole assembly of the Presbyterian church, who are at this time in full session in

this city, have visited Mr. Lancaster's school, and have been so delighted with the system, that they have unanimously honoured him with a vote of thanks.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COTEMPORARY AUTHORS.

No. VIII.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART.

IT is a feature peculiar to the present age, that a class of men have grown up in this country, who, without belonging particularly to the number of the learned, are yet authors of high literary name and deserved celebrity. Estimated merely as literary men, they are sometimes found beneath their inferiors, and considered as men of business; this inferiority has been objected to their general talent. But still, in the grand scale of ability, as shown in its effects, and in the variety of their accomplishments as gentlemen, the class to which we particularly allude constitutes no small feature of the ornament of the times, and, even as authors, will probably hold a high place in the view of posterity. Sir John Sinclair is one of the most distinguished members of this class, if, indeed, he ought not to be placed at the head of it.

The bent of his mind is altogether public; the objects of his solicitude are the interests of the commonwealth;—his very recreations have a disinterested nationality about them, whether they relate to the preservation of the antiquities, or the prejudices, of his country,—to its amusements, or to its traditions. The great work with which the name of this patriotic baronet is associated, “*the Statistical Account of Scotland*,” is the most authentic, the most circumstantial, and the best-compiled account of a nation and people, that has ever been produced. To the arrangement objections have been made without reflection, for, it should be borne in mind, that the communications were published from time to time as they were received; and, in consequence, no distribution of parishes into counties and districts was practicable. Had the publication been delayed till all the communications were obtained, it is extremely doubtful if ever the work would have been completed, unless government had risked the expence; and the British government is not in the habit of giving any encouragement to literary undertakings. Sir John Sinclair, therefore, acted with great prudence and consideration, in bringing out this invaluable monument of his own national

tional solicitude, from time to time, in parts.

It may be necessary, however, before speaking of his particular merits, to describe the work to some of our English and foreign readers.

"*The Statistical Account of Scotland, by Sir John Sinclair*," consists of a collection of reports from the clergymen of all the different towns and parishes in that kingdom; describing everything interesting in each parish to the statesman, the moralist, the historian, the biographer, the antiquary, and the political economist. And this, not merely a dry detail, but in general drawn up with superior literary ability, an admirable perspicuity both in statement and arrangement, and often with the impress of learning, taste, and genius. Each of these reports, which, as specimens of the talent existing in the Church of Scotland at the time, reflects the greatest honour on her ministers, consists of the same classification of subjects, having been drawn up in answer to a series of enquiries framed by Sir John Sinclair. The immediate merit, therefore, which attaches to him, in this great undertaking, is the conception of the plan generally, the digest of the method of the reports, and the indefatigable perseverance of carrying it into complete execution. It is the most extensive and truly national undertaking that was ever effectually brought to maturity by any private gentleman; and if, to have executed a work of this magnitude and consequence, do not entitle the author to high praise, although in it there may be but little of his own actual writing, we have yet to learn, in what the merit consists of that class of literary men of business with whom we have placed this distinguished character.

His work on Longevity is also a compilation no less authentic in its statements, but necessarily, from its nature, not sanctioned so immediately with the names of such associates as the enlightened ministers of the Church of Scotland. But, like the Statistical Account, it is a great quarry of facts, from which talent of far inferior value to that of its public-spirited author, will probably rear many a fair and goodly theoretical structure. The pert wit of the Reviewer Jeffery, for a time, raised a laugh against some of the reflections and opinions which Sir John has interwoven with the indestructible portion of his compilations; and, in that respect, brought it at first into an undeserved degree of discredit with the public, from which perhaps it has not yet

recovered. But, when the name of the editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, and the *Review* itself, are no longer known, that of the editor of the *Statistical Account of Scotland*, even as author of the *Code of Longevity*, will be found sustaining the narratives and arguments of future historians and political economists.

Another useful work by Sir John Sinclair, is a *Historical View of the Revenue of this country*. It is a long time now since we read it, and we have not at the present moment a copy near us; but, like all the others to which his name is connected, it contains a vast store of authenticated facts. Like them, too, it is perhaps deficient in the order of arrangement; but it is still one of those books which should be found in the library of every statesman.

To enumerate the pamphlets, and other minor works, which this genuine patriot has either published, or been the immediate cause of publishing, all relating to important national objects, to the improvement of its agriculture, or its fisheries; in fact, of every object to which the mind of a statesman could be directed, is beyond our power and means of information to enumerate. That, by this indefatigable and meritorious course of exertion, he has imparted a strong stimulus to the industrious spirit of his countrymen, is a truth that must be admitted even by those who would judge the merits of this public-hearted character by the literary imperfections of his own productions, or of those which he may have superintended. Where personal prejudice has once been insinuated, it is not easy to establish a candid opinion of any man; and hence it is, that from the Highland drover who undervalued the endeavours of Sir John Sinclair, on account of his imperfect practical knowledge of the quality of sheep and wool, to the *Edinburgh writers* that laughed at the small wit, the *Jeffs*, of their *Review*, an opinion has been inculcated to the general disadvantage of this eminent person's character, which is not more unjust, than the premises upon which it has been formed are narrow, and partial, and unfairly formed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the present enlightened period of research, all matters in their turn become the subject of serious investigation; amongst others, the Plague, which for so many ages has been considered as contagious, has at length found many in-

telligent advocates for a contrary system; and the arguments in favour of the new hypothesis have been found of so important a nature, as to be thought worthy a Parliamentary enquiry.

A Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed, for the express purpose of examining the question in all its bearings; and, notwithstanding many respectable and scientific witnesses gave a decided evidence for the new doctrine, the Committee, adhering to the long-established experience of mankind and to national safety, terminated their labours by coming to the highly important conclusion, that this dreadful scourge of mankind has always been, and continues to be, contagious, in spite of every opinion to the contrary.

In turning over the classic pages of our celebrated historian of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," in the seventh volume of the octavo edition, beginning at page 418, I find the following observations on this truly serious subject. Having expatiated upon the deplorable consequences of earthquakes, and the still increasing calamities which are at such an awful moment heaped upon the unfortunate sufferers, by the vices and passions of mankind, thus released from the fear of punishment, and having probably that of Lisbon in his eye, though he does not particularly mention it, he thus proceeds:

"Ethiopia and Egypt have been stigmatised in every age as the original source and seminary of the plague. In a damp, hot, stagnating air, this African fever is generated from the putrefaction of animal substances, and especially from the swarms of locusts, not less destructive to mankind in their death than in their lives. The fatal disease which depopulated the earth in the time of Justinian and his successors, first appeared in the neighbourhood of Pelusium, between the Serbonian bog and the eastern channel of the Nile. From thence, having as it were a double path, it spread to the east over Syria, Persia, and the Indies, and penetrated to the west, along the coast of Africa, and over the continent of Europe. In the spring of the second year, Constantinople, during three or four months, was visited by the pestilence; and Procopius, who observed its progress and symptoms with the eyes of a physician, has emulated the skill and diligence of Thucydides in the description of the plague of Athens. The infection was sometimes announced by the visions of a distempered fancy; and the victim despaired as soon as he had heard the menace and felt the stroke of an invisible spectre. But the greater number, in their

beds, in the streets, in their usual occupation, were surprised by a slight fever; so slight, indeed, that neither the pulse nor the colour of the patient gave any signs of the approaching danger. The same, the next, or the succeeding day, it was declared, by the swelling of the glands, particularly those of the groin, of the armpits, and under the ear; and, when these buboes or tumors were opened, they were found to contain a coal or black substance of the size of a lentil. If they came to a just swelling and suppuration, the patient was saved by this kind and natural discharge of the morbid humour. But, if they continued hard and dry, a mortification quickly ensued, and the fifth day was commonly the term of his life. The fever was often accompanied by lethargy or delirium; the bodies of the sick were covered with black pustules or carbuncles, the symptoms of immediate death; and, in the constitutions too feeble to produce an eruption, the vomiting of blood was followed by the mortification of the bowels. To pregnant women the plague was generally mortal; yet, one infant was drawn alive from his dead mother, and three mothers survived the loss of their infected fœtus. Youth was the most perilous season, and the female sex was less susceptible than the male; but every rank and profession was attacked with indiscriminate rage; and many of those who escaped were deprived of the use of their speech, without being secure from a return of the disorder.

"The physicians of Constantinople were zealous and skilful, but their art was baffled by the various symptoms and pertinacious vehemence of the disease: the same remedies were productive of contrary effects, and the event capriciously disappointed their prognostics of death or recovery. The order of funerals and right of sepulchres were confounded; those who were left without friends or servants lay unburied in the streets, or in their desolate houses; and a magistrate was authorized to collect the promiscuous heaps of dead bodies, to transport them by land or water, and to inter them in deep pits beyond the precincts of the city. Their own danger, and the prospect of public distress, awakened some remorse in the minds of the most vicious of mankind,—the confidence of health again revived their passions and habits. But philosophy must disdain the observation of Procopius, that the lives of such men were guarded by the peculiar favour of Fortune or Providence. He forgot, or perhaps he secretly recollected, that the plague had touched the person of Justinian himself; but the abstemious diet of the emperor may suggest, as in the case of Socrates, a more rational and honourable cause for his recovery. During his sickness, the public consterna-

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tion was expressed in the habits of the citizens, and their idleness and despondence occasioned a general scarcity in the capital of the East.

"Contagion is the inseparable symptom of the plague, which, by mutual respiration, is transfused from the surfeited persons to the lungs and stomach of those who approach them. While philosophers believe and tremble, it is singular that the real danger should have been denied by a people most prone to vain and imaginary terrors (the French). Yet, the fellow-citizens of Procopius were satisfied, by some short and partial experience, that the infection could not be gained by the closest conversation; and this persuasion might support the assiduity of friends and physicians in the care of the sick, whom inhuman prudence would have condemned to solitude and despair. But the fatal security, like the predestination of the Turks, must have aided the progress of the contagion; and those salutary precautions, to which Europe is indebted for her safety, were unknown to the government of Justinian. No restraints were imposed on the free and frequent intercourse of the Roman provinces; from Persia to France the nations were mingled and infected by wars and emigrations, and the pestilential odour, which lurks for years in a bale of cotton, was imported, by the abuse of trade, into the most distant regions. The mode of its propagation is explained by the remark of Procopius himself,—that it always spread from the sea-coast to the inland countries: the most sequestered islands and mountains were successively visited; the places which had escaped the fury of its first passage, were alone exposed to the contagion of the ensuing year. The winds might diffuse that subtle venom; but, unless the atmosphere be previously disposed for its reception, the plague would soon expire in the cold or temperate climates of the earth. Such was the universal corruption of the air, that the pestilence, which burst forth in the fifteenth year of Justinian, A.D. 542, was not checked or alleviated by any difference of the seasons. In time its first malignity was abated and dispersed; the disease alternately languished and revived; but it was not till the end of a calamitous period of fifty-two years that mankind recovered their health, or the air resumed its pure and salubrious quality. No facts have been preserved to sustain an account, or even a conjecture, of the numbers that perished in this extraordinary mortality. I only find that, during three months, five, and at length ten, thousand people died each day at Constantinople; that many cities of the East were left vacant; and that, in several districts in Italy, the harvest and the vintage withered on the ground. The tri-

ple scourge of war, pestilence, and famine, afflicted the subjects of Justinian; and his reign is disgraced by a visible decrease of the human species, which has never been repaired, in some of the fairest countries of the globe."

In a note he adds, that it is not wholly inadmissible to believe, one hundred millions of persons fell victims to this contagion in the Roman empire.

Surely, no one who reads this account of the plague would wish to see the rash experiment tried of repealing our Quarantine Laws; but rather admit the superior policy of putting the crews of ships, suspected of infection, to the inconvenience of forty days' non-intercourse with the shore, than risk the destruction of a whole country by the introduction of so unmitigable a scourge. I know not upon what foundation exactly the arguments are built to shew the plague is not contagious; I contend, they ought at least to amount to demonstration, and even then it would be dangerous to break down all at once the bulwarks upon which our health and safety have for so many years past depended, or appeared to depend. True wisdom will ever point out the necessity of adopting the safe side of the question, by leaving nothing to chance.

The subject is of vital importance to the welfare of the community, and is well deserving of numerous decisive experiments and extensive discussion, before any departure from the established laws and regulations be suffered to take place. Even the very prejudices of mankind, in their individual concerns, have a tendency to lead them to the side of safety; as may be well exemplified by an anecdote of our tyrant, King Henry the Eighth; and which, though not bearing upon the present subject, I may venture to mention, as illustrative of the inconsistency of the human mind, when it comes to its last trial: it will naturally suggest reflections with regard to the strange contrarieties of his temper and conduct. By his will, he left money for masses to be said for delivering his soul from purgatory; and, though he destroyed all those institutions established by his ancestors and others for the benefit of their souls, and had even left the doctrine of purgatory doubtful in all the articles of faith which he promulgated during his latter years, he yet was determined, when the hour of death was approaching, to take care at least of his own future repose, and

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to adhere to the safer side of the question.

J. A.

Ipswich; June 27.

P.S.—Being frequently employed in making observations upon the sun, for sometime before the present month I could not see any spots on his disc; but lately have appeared some single ones of very extraordinary size, as well as clusters. If any of your readers, who may happen to be employed in viewing and registering these phenomena, will have the goodness to point out their method, I shall feel much obliged, having tried several schemes to obtain my wishes, in all of which I have met with great difficulties, and been ultimately compelled to desist, not being able to reduce any one of them to a satisfactory plan.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL feel particularly gratified if any of your correspondents, conversant with the literary secrets of the day, can inform me what is become of Lord Byron's suppressed poem, entitled "Hints on Horace?" What was its immediate object?—and whether any copies remain?

The noble songster, it is understood, wrote it under the influence of strong satirical feelings, worked up to no common pitch of vehemence by certain reviewers, who in return received a most dreadful mauling. An impression was thrown off some years ago by Cawthorn, in Cockspur-street; when, just at the moment of publication, a reconciliation took place, and "Hints on Horace" was consigned, as far as I can discover at least, to the tomb of all the Capulets. An acquaintance, who had been gratified with a glimpse of it under strict injunctions of secrecy, told me, sometime afterwards, that it was infinitely superior in every respect to "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." No further particulars could be mentioned; but, as everything connected with Lord Byron's muse cannot be otherwise than interesting, further details would be desirable, particularly when the work, as in this instance, is said to possess the most distinguished merit.

O. P. Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent A. C. R. page 122 of the Monthly Magazine for March,—I was some years since recommended to apply unslaked lime to warts that I had upon one hand, which in a very short time removed them; and

subsequently others, to whom I proposed it, have found the same effect. Use it thus: Take a piece of unslaked lime, and, having wetted the tops of the warts, rub the lime on: this, by having a bit laid at hand, or wrapped up in a paper in the pocket, may be repeated two or three times a-day; and they will imperceptibly die away, without leaving the slightest scar, or the person sustaining any inconvenience from the lime.

M. E. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING in the habit of annually taking an excursion to the coast of Kent, I frequently amuse myself by contemplating the ocean,—certainly the sublimest object in Nature,—from the cliffs nodding over the beach; and silently wondering at one of its phenomena, which I have never yet seen any attempt to explain by philosophers: I mean the occasionally violent surf beating on the sea-coast.

Many will reply, that the cause is self-evident; that the water, put in motion by the winds with more or less violence, naturally produces a greater or less degree of that agitation on coming into contact with the shore, which seamen term surf, or, when very violent, breakers. But this answer will not altogether suffice: those who are better acquainted with the subject, and any one residing near the sea must often have noticed the fact, know, that when not a breath of wind is stirring, when the sea at some distance, and the heavens, appear equally unruffled, the waves flow on the beach with a degree of noise and tumultuous violence, dangerous not only to anything within its reach, but utterly at variance with the apparent tranquillity of the rest of Nature. These appearances have been supposed either indicative of an approaching storm, or the effects of one gone by; but, as this is not always the case, we cannot place much dependence upon such a theory. Some again say it is caused by the flood-tide; but then, if it be so, why does the flood-tide produce it at one time, and not at another? Besides, it occurs as frequently upon the ebb-tide as upon the flood; and therefore we must look for some other agent, which, I am of opinion, remains to be pointed out by somebody familiar with the phenomena of the ocean. Is it attributable to any general laws of the globe, connected with the theory of motion? I think not; because, unlike the tides, it

does

does not regularly recur: the cause seems to be local; but of what description is it?

There are some peculiarities connected with this appearance, sufficiently remarkable to excite notice, as well as speculation. In some places it is, as has been just observed, only occasional; in others it is always present, often raging violently in the calmest weather, and in places which, from being little or not at all exposed to the fury either of wind or sea, we should not expect to find it, were these agents regularly and solely the cause of the phenomenon. Flat and sandy, as well as steep and rocky, shores, are, it appears, equally subject to surf, of which our own coast, presenting much of this mixed character, offers numberless instances. Ireland possesses in general a rocky margin; and any one who has ever coasted that island must often have been surprised and alarmed at the appalling spectacle of mountains of water being projected over the rocks to an enormous height in the form of white foam; while parts of the coast of France,—flat, sandy, and of entirely opposite character, particularly portions between Dunkirk and Bordeaux,—present nearly a similar spectacle even in fine weather.

In the "Journal of New Voyages and Travels," No. II. allusion is made to this subject, and a volcanic cause hinted at. "It (surf) seems to exist more on the shores of islands than of continents; yet it is scarcely so violent anywhere as on the Coromandel coast. Were it the mere effect of sea, agitated by the wind, and beating against the land, it would cease with the cause. Were it solely produced by an extent of shallow water, it would not exist where the depth is considerable; and, were the mere roll of the ocean the cause, it would prevail more on the windward than leeward portion of lands, and no spot in contact with the sea would be without it. The contrary of all this is frequently found. It exists equally near deep and shallow water, sand, or rocks; in calm or in stormy weather; on the lee as well as on the weather side; in the most secure and sheltered coves, as on the most open coasts; and often, where most expected is least found, and *vice versa*. It is generally no doubt increased by the wind; its hollow roar, during the calm, is however often more alarming than its agitation in the storm, and the noise heard at a greater distance. In the former I have observed it makes, as it were, a deliberate and furious assault on the shore;

in the latter, its violence seems diminished by the hasty impetuosity induced by the wind. It appears more general on the shores of volcanic islands, and is probably connected with their origin."

Appended to this is a note, in the form of a letter from a French officer, dated 1757, shewing that the Coromandel coast, where surf so much prevails, is subject to the influence of subterranean fire. An island, about a league square, was at that time thrown up from the bottom of the sea, three leagues from Pondicherry; the water covered with dead fish, pumice and sand thrown out, and the sea to some distance covered apparently by flames; but these phenomena, according to the "East India Chronologist," totally disappeared in a few days. Volcanic phenomena may be, no doubt, occasionally connected with surf, but we have no proofs that this is often or generally the cause.

In your Cornucopia for May, is an extract from Daniell's "Voyage round Great Britain," on ground-swells; a subject nearly a-kin, or in fact quite similar, to the one of which I am treating.

Ground-swells, when they break on the beach, form in fact the occasional surf we so often meet with at some of our favourite watering-places, particularly Ramsgate, on some occasions. To seamen they are familiar in every part of the world; the great bank of Newfoundland, and the entrance of the English channel, when ships once get into "soundings," are often known almost without heaving the lead, by the ground-swell, for they are sometimes discernible from eighty or ninety down to five fathoms water.

Ground-swell and surf, I have observed, are in fact the same thing, except that the former frequently exists without reaching the shore; while surf may be now and then discerned without this usual accompaniment. Substantially therefore they are the same, and the causes of both are no doubt similar; an explanation of which, from some of your ingenious philosophical correspondents, may throw some light on one of the phenomena of the ocean, many of which, it is to be regretted, are in a state of obscurity not altogether creditable to the state of our general knowledge in the present day.

P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the year 1798, a single ship brought to Calcutta from the Eastern Islands 33,448 nutmeg-

33,448 nutmeg-trees and 2,663 clove-trees, all in high health. They were forwarded by a Mr. Smith, who was sent by the Board of Agriculture to those islands, for the express purpose of collecting plants of the nutmeg, clove, and other spices, with the design of forming plantations in different parts of our Indian possessions. Much attention was to be devoted to their culture at Prince-of-Wales Island, the soil of which particularly corresponds with that of Banda. The trees above mentioned were, soon after their arrival, distributed through the coast of Malabar and Bengal.

Now, sir, I should be glad to be informed, through the channel of your entertaining miscellany, whether these plantations in Bengal, &c. and more particularly in Prince-of-Wales Island, have succeeded, so as to produce nutmegs, &c. equal in quality to those of the Banda or Molucca Islands. C. W.

P.S.—The French planted the nutmeg at the Seychelles; but, if I have been correctly informed, they did not succeed.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHYSICO-MORAL and POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS and APOPTHEGMS; by MR. LAWRENCE.

[Continued from p. 313, vol. 47.]

FENELON, the good Archbishop of Cambray, the glory and pattern of priests, said, upon a curious and extraordinary occasion, "I am a true Frenchman, and love my country; but I love mankind better than I love my country." A noble, just, and truly Catholic sentiment, worth a million of *Vive le Roi* and *Rule Britannia*s.

"I deprecate all recourse to abstract principles." Well indeed you may. The reason that original rights are scouted as visionary and impracticable, is this—political ascendancy has been reared upon original wrongs.

The almost universal employment of the *petitio principii*, is the bane of all sound learning, the refuge of knavery and ignorance, and the death of true religious and political feeling. Of a man using certain political common-places it might be averred, in the language of Johnson to Wyndham, he either already is, or in the way to become, a very pretty political rascal.

The advantages of sophistry are infinitely beyond those of real truth; because a fortunate and well-sounding verisimilitude is so adapted to the comprehension of nine-tenths of mankind, who have neither the leisure, the inclination, nor

the ability, for the drudgery of thinking. Hence a mighty advantage on the side of established systems.

The idealists pretend that there is no such thing as substance,—no material world; *quia*, abstract sensation and ideas, and what then will become of the material world? But, *tantundem dat tandidem*, in the vulgar tongue, 'tis as broad as 'tis long: and may not the *substantialists* retort, there can be no sensations or ideas; for, take away all substantial matter, their *substratum*, and what will then have become of ideas. There can exist no shadow independent of its parental substance. The touch is a guide to the judgment, at least, equally to be depended upon as the imagination.

Atheism has been generally misunderstood, and falsely and fraudulently connected with immorality by interested fanatics, who follow a trade which they dignify with the name of religion. It is the idol-god of superstition alone, which the philosophic atheist disowns; and so far only, that the term atheist, or having no god, is appropriate. The god of the philosopher is *causation*, or, in more accustomed terms, supreme power, *the great eternal, universal, moving cause*. It has been supposed a notable argument, honoured even by royalty, that 'things could not possibly have made themselves,' which is to reason correctly enough from physical and human analogy. Nature however has demonstrated to human reason, that causes necessarily and spontaneously produce their legitimate effects; but she has at that point fixed an impassable barrier,—*so far mayst thou go, but no farther*. They who have attempted to go farther, in search of their object, have indeed returned laden,—but with that forbidden fruit which has brought so heavy a curse upon the human race.

Religious superstition necessarily claims, in its own behalf, an infringement of the general principles of evidence. Now, superstition, from its very nature, must have corrupt and interested motives, of which the bulk of mankind, but more especially the lowest and most numerous class, are the victims. It behoves men therefore, before all things, if they desire to reclaim their long-usurped liberty and property, to beware of the deadly and too successful snares of superstition;—to ponder well, that it is just as easy to print old lies as new truths, and far more profitable to the undertakers; in fine, *to believe nothing*, without an impartial investigation of its title to belief,

belief, and its utility, when believed. The managers in this affair have ever been but too successful in corrupting and winning over the great and powerful middle class, chiefly by instilling into their minds panic terrors, and a groundless jealousy and apprehension of the class beneath them. The middle class would do well to make a fair estimate of the cost, and of the numerous sacrifices, attendant upon their compliance.

Nature has decreed, that to mortal man futurity shall be mere matter of speculation. He is confined to a planet, in which he has various relative duties to perform, pointed out to him by the governing and distinguishing faculty styled reason. These duties are fully sufficient to occupy, or rather to engross, the human mind; and will ever be most punctually and religiously performed by acting in obedience to the dictates of nature and reason, slighting all vain and superstitious attempts to penetrate into the *arcana* of futurity;—indeed, by suffering futurity to shift for itself.

Eheu! sors humana, cum ratione insanire. Of all the insanities which have been hatched in, and stalk about, that vast bedlam the world, none has equalled, in ridicule and folly, in tremendous wickedness and mortal destruction, that monstrous phantasy,—the necessity of *nick-named* religious belief. The obligation, *credere, quia incredibile!* to believe without the slightest investigation; in which state, the coin of faith passes current for ages—for a king, a pope, a priest, or any superstitious patentee, or association of such, to take it into their sapient heads, that all other men must believe precisely according to their prescribed standard; that even the safety of the souls of other men is implicated in such borrowed faith; that these infallibles are lawfully invested with the power of compelling belief, and the observance of superstitious and fanatical forms and ceremonies; and of punishing disbelief and non-observance, with fire, the rack, the gibbet, the sword, the dungeon, the loss of good name, and expulsion from society;—this is a collection of facts which passeth all understanding.

Where is the man in existence, of whatever rank or degree, who can possibly possess the right of saying to another man, You shall *believe*, think, and act, as I do? Men indeed ever have and do exist in possession of the *power* so to decree; but when they are arrested in their career, and made shorter by the head, for their misdeeds or their misun-

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derstanding, the thinking part of mankind, whose verdict alone is of any real consequence, never complain of injustice. It is a truth which needs nothing but promulgation,—that the right of opinion, of believing, thinking, and acting, in all cases not involving injustice and aggression, is perfectly equal between the prince and the peasant; and that the latter is justifiable in defending such rights with the sword equally with the former. Neither is there any such right as compulsive instruction. Well indeed may those be styled a *flock* who are so instructed,—for they are sheared. Instruction is in its nature free, whether to receive or give; and a scavenger or lamplighter has an equal right with an archbishop to instruct or promulgate his opinions on all possible subjects; since the latter cannot be infallible, and the former may be qualified by natural gifts and the industry to improve them. Opinion, like the air we breathe, is a common property; and its boundless propagation is one of the supreme mortal blessings and benefits.

Butler, who, *malgré* all his royalty and episcopacy in “*Hudibras*,” was found, in his subsequent productions, to be too free and democratic for the air of Charles’s court, tells us:

The Spaniards in New Spain their gospel planted,
Which, had it wanted gold, it still had wanted.

Thus it is with all fanatical and superstitious creeds, histories, and observances. Their universal object is gold, influence, and the power of governing,—that is to say, enslaving mankind; for, with respect to just and expedient government, no such spurious aid is needful; and, were all superfluities instantly retrenched from religion and morality, the only *miss* would be, a joyous one for wretched and enslaved humanity!—of the grand subject of debate and bloodshed throughout the earth, of the bane of harmony and happiness in private families, of the great engine of slavery, and, in most countries, of an overwhelming and almost intolerable expense.

Superstition bends and subdues the human soul, rendering it pliant and fitted for slavery. Unlimited freedom of thinking, is the very essence, the origin, of political freedom. How strange is it, and what a proof of mortal weakness and imperfection, that man should prefer darkness to light; that he should confine himself to the base and ignominious boundary of seeing through the eyes, and being

being guided by the judgment, of others, and those interested in deceiving him;—that he should, with Queen Mary, thank his God ‘he had never read heretical books;’—that he should not only decline all information for himself, upon subjects the most interesting to humanity, but that he should even glory in propagating ignorance, by circumscribing the limits of knowledge to his children; and, by even strictly inhibiting its most important branches, fitting them for base servility, time-serving, hypocrisy, perjury, political fraud, and the exercise of tyranny over their fellow-men. This, indeed, is generally adopted as a measure of worldly prudence; but, with respect to the bulk of mankind, and exclusive of the dominant minority, it is *intérêt mal entendu*.

Human nature admits not of infallibility, whether in individuals or bodies of men; and it cannot be presumptuous in any individual of whatever degree, or on whatever subject, without limit, to appeal to the common sense of mankind. In the meantime, nothing is more remarkable, or more attractive of the attention of the thinking and curious few, in this world of wonders, than the confident and bold front with which men stand up before their fellow-creatures, to cajole them with the most notorious and ridiculous fables, to solace them with right pleasant inventions and vagaries of the imagination, or to affright and awe them into a slavish submission, by monstrous and fictitious denunciations. Now, nothing of all this is wanting to man, but for a certain obvious purpose, in which, although *men* have, *man* has no real interest. Nature has indeed abandoned her children to their own efforts, but she has bestowed upon them that precious boon, the intellectual faculty, for their guide, the regulation of their passions and their energies, and for their comfort. It is superfluous to say, since no argument can reach beyond the bound of intellect, that nothing extraneous, or in opposition to the light of reason, can avail, but in the way of groundless terror or delusive flattery. All the phenomena, every analogy by which the human mind can be guided, combine in demonstrating to man, that his future destiny is unalterably fixed, like that of the planet which he inhabits; and that the attainable comfort and happiness in our sphere, and due resignation with respect to our future prospects, can only result from a just and calm exercise of our reasoning faculties, and a brave and fearless reso-

lution of the soul. The old plea of human weakness may be alleged, and the necessity of laying unction to the timid and wavering soul,—and, were this an unbought grace, it would not be less defensible; but surely, to fortify the human mind, and excite its reasoning energies, is full as meritorious and useful, as to enervate and debase it by flattery and delusion. The history of the human race, it is true, forms a grand exemplification of the immense benefits derived to *vicegerents*, from the inculcated duties of religious submission.

It is lamentable to consider, how the enlargement of the human intellect has been retarded, its opening light obscured, and what an immense portion of human labour, time, and property, have been vainly expended and lost, by the corrupt or prejudiced devotion of the greatest, as well as the most ordinary talents, to special pleading in favour of the dishonest cause of state superstition. This country is absolutely inundated with fanatical publications; a vast benefit, no doubt, to the printing and paper manufactures, but a heavy tax upon the people, paid either in one mode or another; but that which is far worse, their tendency to narrow and debauch the public mind, by the substitution of empty forms, prejudices, and hypocrisy, for universal and eternal moral truths. No means are neglected in this holy cause: the most artful, as well as the most ridiculous, sophistries are used; but of all aids, pious aspersion and defamation, and holding up the victim in the most odious light to the prejudiced people, stand amongst the principal; next, and *endernier resort*, condemnation, and the dungeon,—modern substitutes for the rack and the faggot. At the end of the eighteenth century, one part of the people shall have it in their power triumphantly to propagate their opinions, whilst another part, fully equal in right, and reason, and qualification, shall be forcibly consigned to utter destruction, for precisely the same act!

With respect to individuals, for a man to be told by his fellow-man, you shall not have in your possession or read such and such books, or hold and propagate such and such opinions, is the very infamy of personal degradation, equal to being tweaked by the nose, spitten upon and buffeted, or to having it said of such a man *huic perminxere calones*. Whence have this man's fellows derived their infallibility as sovereign judges of opinion? Let them shew their patent, that we may

be enabled to determine on its validity. It is announced to us, that all the ten thousand religions of the earth ought to be respected, however opposite or absurd, if not followed, as all tending to one and the same end; but that the religion of enlightened Europe is the best: and, as to universally-received essentials, must be accepted with implicit faith: yet this same religion has, from its first establishment to the present hour, incessantly distracted Europe with public and private feuds, wars, massacres, and cruelties, of such nameless horror, as nothing but religion ever produced; and the present examples of France and Ireland, and of our own multitudinous, jealous, and jarring sects, fully evince that the demon of religious discord is yet in full activity.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. XI.

Dov' ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.
Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

BOCCACCIO.

THE historian Villani, from whose works we have lately made our selection, was swept away by the pestilence which desolated Florence in 1348. Of this awful calamity an eloquent description is given by the celebrated writer whose name is prefixed to our present number. This interesting memoir, which has been paralleled with that of the pestilence of Athens by Thucydides, we shall now lay before our readers; prefixing, as usual, a brief account of the biography and literary character of its author.

Giovanni Boccaccio, the illegitimate offspring of a merchant of Certaldo, a mountain-village of the Val d'Elsa, in the territory of Florence, was born at Paris in the year 1313. From a very early age he manifested a decided partiality for literature, and an equally violent aversion to all kinds of business; and his father, after vainly endeavouring to fix him both in commerce and in the law, gave way to his *penchant*, and suffered him to pursue the course which his inclination dictated. He accordingly devoted himself exclusively to letters, and repaired to the court of Robert king of Naples, at that time their most munificent patron. Here, under the auspices of the Princess Maria, a natural daughter of the king, he wrote

his Decameron, or Collection of Novels, a work which breathes all the elegance, the gaiety, and the licentiousness, of the scenes amidst which it was composed. It is even asserted, that his elegant figure, and accomplishments, rendered him a personal favourite with the princess, who was married to a gentleman of Naples, and that it is her whom he has celebrated under the name of 'Fiametta,' as the object of his amours. This, however, as Tiraboschi observes, is by no means clearly ascertained; and the mistress of Boccaccio remains enveloped in the same mysterious veil with the Laura of his friend Petrarch.

With that illustrious man Boccaccio was in habits of frequent and familiar intercourse; and his attachment to him forms the most honourable circumstance of his life. Inspired with the same enthusiastic admiration of the classic writers of antiquity, he shared in his indefatigable researches after their perishing remains: and, to their united labours, Europe is indebted for the memorials she now possesses of the intellectual greatness of those distant ages. To the honour of Petrarch, his influence over his friend was uniformly exerted for his benefit; and he ultimately succeeded in reclaiming him from those irregular and licentious habits, of which his writings exhibit too apparent proofs. In 1350, Boccaccio finally quitted Naples to take up his residence at Florence. From this period his time was divided between his public duties and literary pursuits, till the year 1361, when he assumed the ecclesiastical habit, in consequence of a vision which he imagined had appeared to him. In this state of retirement and penitence he died at Certaldo, in his paternal mansion, December 21, 1375, at the age of sixty-two.

As a writer, Boccaccio stands at the head of Italian prose. He is called by Fontanini *the father of the Italian eloquence and language*; and by Salyini, "the most eloquent of the Italians;" *disertissimus Italorum*. The principal merit of his stories consists, indeed, in the manner in which they are told,—in a certain native humour and elegant simplicity, to which nothing parallel can be found, excepting Ariosto and La Fontaine. To the English reader, however, these graces of style must be nearly, if not altogether, lost: nor, to one accustomed to the chaste literature of our own country, will any merits of this kind atone for the innumerable impu-

rities with which they are associated. In justice to the memory of Boccaccio, however, it should be observed, that there is every reason to believe that his conduct was less censurable than his writings;—that they were composed amidst the dissipation of a court, and under the influence of an authority which he did not dare to resist—*majoris coactus imperio*, as he himself expresses it: and finally, that, during the latter part of his life, when his mind assumed a more serious cast, his contrition for their immoral tendency was deep and sincere.

INTRODUCTION TO THE DECAMERON.

Pestilence of Florence.

When I consider, O, ladies fair, how strongly you are by nature disposed to compassion, I cannot but be sensible that the melancholy record of the late fatal pestilence, with which this work commences, must be painful and disagreeable to you. Let not this, however, deter you from proceeding as if you were to meet with nothing but sighs and tears. You will find this dismal introduction, like the steep and rugged mountain which conducts the traveller to a beauteous and delightful plain, rendered still more grateful by the wearisomeness of the previous ascent. As the extreme of joy is found to be painful, so also does sorrow terminate in succeeding pleasure: and, in like manner, I will promise you, that this brief scene of distress, (brief, I mean, with respect to the pages it here occupies,) shall be speedily followed by that which is agreeable and amusing. I should, indeed, have preferred to have conducted you to the object I have in view by a more inviting path; but the necessity of shewing in what manner the things hereafter to be related took place, in some measure compelled me to pursue the present one.

It was in the year of our Lord 1348,* that that deadly pestilence, caused by the influence of the celestial bodies,† or sent by the Almighty, in his just displeasure, for the chastisement of our sins, after depopulating the East for

* The periphrasis of the original would have been ridiculous in English. *Già erano gli anni della fruttifera Incarnazione del Figliuolo di Dio al numero pervenuti di mille trecento quarant'otto, &c.*

† *Per operazion dé corpi superiori.* The belief in astrology, and even necromancy, was at that time almost universal. With us it is confined to the venerable wizard, who, some years ago, predicted the death of the Grand Seigneur.

several years, in the course of its destructive progress westward, reached the city of Florence—the fairest of Italy. Every precaution which prudence could suggest was immediately taken, by removing all impurities from the city, by prohibiting those who were diseased from entering it, and by adopting public regulations for the preservation of health. Numerous processions traversed the streets, and prayers were incessantly offered by the devout; but the efforts of human wisdom, and the supplications of piety, were alike unavailing; for, early in the spring of the year aforesaid, the disorder broke out in a manner the most astonishing and terrible.

The symptoms with which it was accompanied were, in some respects, different from those which attended it in the East, where an effusion of blood from the nose announced the approach of death; for with us, in persons of both sexes, there arose tumours on the groin, and under the arm-pits, which, in some, were as large as a common-sized apple, and were called by the common people *gavoccioli*. These quickly spread to the other parts of the body, and were succeeded by black, or livid spots, on the arms, thighs, and elsewhere. In some persons these spots were large and few in number; in others, small and numerous; but, wherever either they or the *gavoccioli* appeared, they were the certain signs of inevitable death, against which no medicines seemed to be of any avail. For, whether it arose from the incurable nature of the disease, or from the ignorance of the practitioners, many of whom had certainly no pretensions to medical knowledge, almost all those who were affected died on the third day after the appearance of the aforesaid spots, without the occurrence of fever or of any other symptom.

But what rendered this pestilence so destructive, was the facility with which it was communicated, spreading like fire amongst combustible matter. Not only those who associated or conversed with the diseased, but those who merely touched their clothes, or any thing which they had used, were immediately infected: nay, incredible as it may appear, even those animals which happened to come in contact with any thing belonging to those who were afflicted with this distemper, were seized with it, and died in a very short space. Of this I was myself an eye-witness, in some pigs, which, while turning over some rags with their snouts that had been thrown

into

into the street from the house of a poor man lately dead, began to reel as if they were poisoned, and fell dead upon them.

From these and other instances of the extreme malignity of this pestilence, such was the terror that prevailed, that men became deaf to the calls of humanity; and, consulting only their own safety, avoided the sick, and every thing that belonged to them. Some thought that the best preservative against the contagion, was to be found in strict temperance and seclusion. They therefore formed themselves into parties, and shut themselves up, with a supply of wines, and other provisions of the best quality, in some house which the infection had not reached; and, carefully avoiding all intercourse from without, diverted themselves with music and other amusements, as well as they could. Others, on the contrary, asserted that the wisest way was to eat and drink, and drive care away by dissipation; and, in conformity with this opinion, they went from tavern to tavern, and from house to house, indulging themselves freely in all kinds of excess, whenever they thought proper. For, into such a miserable state of affliction and distress was the city fallen, that the officers of justice, and the ministers of religion, being alike swept away by the mortality, all laws, both human and divine, were suspended; and men abandoned their houses and property to any one that chose to take possession of them, as having little longer to enjoy them.

Some again, adopting a middle course between these two, neither dieted themselves so strictly as the one, nor indulged in the excesses of the other; but wore aromatic herbs, flowers, or spices, as a preservative against the corruption of the air, which the putrefying bodies rendered every-where noisome and fetid; while others, abandoning their friends and possessions, fled into the country, supposing that the city was the exclusive object of the Divine vengeance, and that its last hour was come.

Of those who pursued these different plans, some in every case escaped, but the greater part perished miserably, deserted by all, as they themselves had set the example. Nor was this shocking want of humanity confined to those who were strangers to each other. Such was the terror that prevailed, that the sick were deserted by their nearest relatives. Wives forsook their husbands, brothers their sisters, and even parents their children; and the unhappy sufferers were

abandoned to the care of those who were bribed, at an enormous expense, to render the most trivial services; and who for the most part sacrificed their lives to their avarice. So great was the difficulty of procuring assistance of any kind, that even ladies, in the prime of youth and beauty, submitted to have the most familiar offices performed for them by persons of the other sex;—a circumstance which was attended with the most pernicious effects on the public morals subsequently. In short, what with the continual spread of the pestilence, and the utter neglect in which those who were assailed by it were suffered to languish, many of whom might have recovered had they been properly assisted, the mortality, both by night and day, became so astonishingly great, that all the customs of society were subverted by it.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

RIDING yesterday a few miles on the outside of a stage-coach, I had an opportunity of observing how wantonly the coachman made use of his whip, not alone on the backs of his unfortunate horses, but on every other animal that had the misfortune to come within its reach. Not an ass, not a horse, not a pig, not a dog, approached him, without feeling the effects of his inhumanity. Yet he did not appear to be an ill-natured man: mischief, not malice, seemed to prompt him. There was, indeed, a degree of merriment and liveliness about him, which seemed to be the chief cause of this wanton exercise of his whip; and I must say, that he mostly contrived to crack his whip and his joke together, in a manner which seldom failed to turn the expression of suffering in the assaulted animal into a subject of laughter with the greater part of his passengers; and that, whilst he himself seemed never to neglect an opportunity of attacking a passing animal, even at the hazard of falling off his box from overreaching his seat, he did not appear to be altogether devoid of feeling, when the cruelty of others became its exciting cause. Several circumstances rendered

* I have given the translation as near to the original as I could; but the length and involution of the sentences, together with the occasional repetitions, rendered it impossible to be literal.

rendered this apparent. Amongst others, a lady driving (and, indeed, I may say *driving*) in a donkey-chaise, attracted his attention: she was flogging the poor animal most unmercifully; and he certainly suspended, if he did not altogether allay, her fury, by the following short but pointed address: "That's right, my dear; lay on him well: he has no friends."

He was not long, however, before he counterbalanced this expression of humanity. A few minutes afterwards, we overtook an elderly man on a sorry horse, riding very awkwardly, and at an exceedingly slow pace. The coachman no sooner descried him, than, turning round to the passengers, he exclaimed, "See that old rip of a horse,—how he crawls; but I'll quicken his pace for him:" and accordingly, on coming up to it, he applied his whip to it with an activity which soon communicated itself to the horse's motions. Off it galloped; and the poor man was several times on the point of being thrown, to the great delight of the coachman; who, on coming up to him again, in derision of his bad riding, and in allusion to his being more used to sit cross-legged than across a saddle, called out to him, "Why, old boy, you were nearly off the shop-board." It must be confessed that the old man bore very much the appearance of a tailor on horseback.

A waggoner, not getting out of his way so rapidly as he wished, had the pace of his horses accelerated by the same means; and this gave rise to an altercation between them, which terminated in the coachman's dignifying him with the title of "Stupid the Fifth." Some of your readers may perhaps be able to inform me who the predecessors of that distinguished monarch were: not that I mean to ask whether four monarchs can be pointed out entitled to that distinction, for that would be a question which might expose me to the suspicion of being allied to that ancient and legitimate dynasty. A little farther on, he divided a tolerably severe smack pretty equally between a poor sweep and his donkey; accompanying it with an enquiry after all departed friends, in a place where, least of all, we should wish our friends to be. A fat, clumsy-looking citizen, of the old school, who, from his mode of riding and general appearance, might well have been taken for the celebrated Johnny Gilpin, shared the same fate; receiving at the same time this intimation: "Why, Johnny, you've lost

your way: this is not the road to Edmonton."

Amongst other subjects of conversation, (for his tongue was not less in perpetual motion than his whip,) benefit-societies became the object of his praise; and he and one of the passengers were comparing the relative advantages of those to which they belonged. In the course of this conversation the passenger mentioned the name of his society; and the coachman replied, "And mine is the *Benevolent Whip*,"—at the same instant laying it about the back of a poor dog that happened to be passing.

This gratuitous exercise of a whip, appears to me to be a species of cruelty sufficiently definable to become the subject of a prohibitory law. I can readily conceive, that the difficulty of fixing precise limits to the power which, I fear, must be allowed to be exercised over animals by those actually employing them, in the various ways in which they are used, precludes the possibility of extending to them the protection of laws, except indeed in very aggravated cases; but this difficulty does not apply to acts of cruelty committed towards animals by persons not using them at the time. I therefore think, that all acts of cruelty towards animals by persons not using them at the time, and especially towards animals over whom they are not entitled, either by ownership or otherwise, to exercise any control, might, and ought to be, made a punishable offence. H.

Kentish-town.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN unfounded tradition among the uncultivated natives of North Wales, respecting the migration of Madog, a prince of Gwynedd, to a distant continent, being still persisted in by certain illiterate methodist and other preachers, who have of late raised considerable sums of money, by calling upon public characters, and procuring subscriptions towards defraying the expenses requisite for making a pretended simple hunt after the imaginary Welsh Indians; I consider it my duty to prove, from the "Bardic and Historical Remains of Wales," that there is no pretence whatever for the alleged existence of a colony of Madogion, Mad-dogs, or Welsh Indians.

It is almost unnecessary for me to premise, that the inhabitants of Gwynedd or Venedocia, in the twelfth century,

tury, did not amount in number to the present population of the parish of St. Mary at Islington; that Madog would not be suffered to deport the subjects of his brother, the then reigning prince; and that the fleet of Commodore Madog, consisting of wicker-boats covered with hides or tarred blankets, effected a rather extraordinary performance, if they were able to leave Ireland on the north, and cast these supposed deserters of their country on the coasts of Armorica or Gallicia.

These suggestions alone are sufficient to upset an idle tale; but, as it is my intention to set this tradition at rest, it is proper for me to quote the writings of the Welsh bards, **Cynddelw, Llywarch Brydydd y Moch, Gwalchmai, and Meredith ap Rhys*, as they are referred to by way of authority, because they make mention of the name of Madog. *Cynddelw*, in his Elegy on the Family of Owen Gwynedd, informs us, in the following line, that Madog was lost at sea:

"*Oni llas Madawg, myr dygyforth far?*"
Is not Madog dead, by the overwhelming wrath of seas?

Llywarch Brydydd y Moch, in a poem addressed to Prince Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, laments that Madog had deserted his country:

"*Wyr Madawg ermidedd fwyfry,*
Llaw orthrech wrth rwyfan mordwy."

Nephew of Prince Madog, whose departure we lament more and more.

Gwalchmai, in an Ode to Dafydd ab Owen Gwynedd, praises Madog for his generosity:

"*Madawg madioedd goddoli,*
Mwy gwnaeth fy modd na'm coddi."

Madog, distributing his goods, did more to please than to displease me.

And *Meredyth ap Rhys*, in an ode of thanks to Evan ap Tudor, for his present of a fishing-net, alludes to Madog as an eminent fisherman:

"*Mewn awr dda minnau ar ddwr*
O fodd hael fyddaf heliwr.
Madog wych, mwyedig wedd
Jawn genau Owen Gwynedd
Ni fynnai dir (fy enaid oedd,)
Na mawraidd ond y moroedd."

I, on the water, in a happy hour, of man-

* This assumption of name from locality, personal appearance, or pursuit, is still common, as modern versifiers affix their signatures of *Bardd Môn Mochynaid, Clerwr Cas-attal, Tup Tingloff, Bras Brythydd, &c.*

ners mild, will be the fisherman. So active Madog, of pleasing countenance, of Owen Gwynedd's lineage, (my soul he was,) chose neither land nor honours, but the seas.

Thus, Mr. Editor, the bards make no mention whatever of any migration of Madog into a western continent; but merely take passing notice of him as lost at sea; that he had left his country, and his departure was lamented; and that he was of a generous disposition, and an eminent fisherman.

The history of Wales is vague and contradictory respecting Madog, and concludes with a positive denial of the present existence of a Welsh Indian colony. Dr. John Williams, in his "Enquiry, &c." has most diligently laboured, from rhyme, prose, and story, to establish the discovery of America by Madog in 1170: the stories related by Dr. W. instead of making certain of one colony, have turned out so inconsistent, before the Enquiry was brought to a conclusion, that the author was under the necessity of marshalling the followers of Madog into three tribes,—the Delawares, the Tuscorares, and a third left nameless. The doctor, in referring to Welsh history, gives us the following as a leading and substantive proposition: "The first account that I can find of the discovery of America by the Britons, is in a History of Wales written by Caradog, of Llancarvan, Glamorganshire, in the British language, translated into English by Humphry Llwyd, and published by Dr. David Powell in the year 1584. It was reprinted in 1697, under the inspection of W. Wynne, A.M. fellow of Jesus college, Oxford."

But this first account, as Dr. W. denominates it, happens to be the only historical document; and, whether true or false, is positive testimony against the existence of the Welsh Indians.

In the first place, it is incumbent on me to state that the statement is false; for, as Madog is said to have emigrated in 1170, and Caradog died in 1156, the argument is *ad absurdum*; and that which was imposing and false in Welsh, continued so when translated into English, and acquired no credibility by being published in 1584, or reprinted in 1697.

Again, taking the converse, and admitting that this history is true, we have only to make the following quotation from page 196: "But, by reason that the Welsh who came over were not many, they intermixed in a few years with the natives

natives of their country; and so following their manners, and using their language, they became at length undistinguishable from the barbarians." *Hist. of Wales by Caradog, &c.*

It may be expected that I should notice tales related of Welsh Indian chiefs; of Welshmen taken prisoners, and released on account of their similarity of language; and of Welsh Methodist preachers who have resided among the Indians, and preached among them for years: but this would be making a very idle use of your valuable pages, since it is well known that there are not a hundred square miles of the inhabited or inhabitable parts of America that have not been traversed; and that, in consequence of the labours of navigators and travellers, geography is now become a positive science.

Islington; July 19. JOHN JONES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE this instant read, in your last number, a letter addressed to you, under the signature of Clarus, asserting that the pamphlet on the subject of the author of the Letters of Junius, entitled "Junius Unmasked," is a plagiarism of some certain Dialogues, published by your correspondent, at various times, in the Independent Whig.

Allow me, sir, to remove this slander, through the same channel that conveyed it. For several years past, I have possessed the opinions and points of evidence stated in my pamphlet. Its respectable publisher can prove the fact of my having mentioned its leading topics to him above a year and a half ago; at which time I had collected the body of my information. Indeed, I have never made a secret of my ideas on the subject, for surely they did not demand reservation. The discovery of an interesting literary object was my aim; and the publication of my thoughts respecting it, has not ensued from a regard to any personal merits in suggestion or elucidation; but merely from a desire to place fully before the world, conceptions and facts leading to a knowledge of the concealed author of the most celebrated political epistles ever penned.

Clarus might be charged by me with having caught my often-avowed sentiments on this subject, and with being the plagiarist; but this I condemn. It would be as absurd as his imputation against me. What has been the real state of the case? Why this: Clarus

and myself have been equally impressed with the fact, that Gibbon and Junius were identified. The same materials (in a great degree) for investigation have lain before us. The chief points of evidence could not but equally attract, but we have treated of them in a widely different manner; and erroneous dates and arguments resulting from them, on the part of Clarus, elucidate further our separate originality: and must prove to him, and our mutual readers, that we have each made a distinct research.

I shall only deign to add, in reply to your correspondent, that my Essay was written long before Clarus and his Dialogues appeared; that the manuscript was in the publisher's hands in January, at press towards the end of February; whilst Clarus, it seems, still carried on his Dialogues in the Whig down to the 14th of March.

July 19, 1819. THE AUTHOR OF
"JUNIUS UNMASKED."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MONEY has often been borrowed in France by the mode called a Tontine.* It was only once adopted for a public loan in England; but public buildings of utility have frequently had the expenses of erection paid in that manner. The advantages of disposing of buildings or estates in that way are considerable.

The mode consists in dividing the sum to be raised into a number of shares; the property is let, and the rent goes to pay the interest of the shares; and when any of the shareholders die, the money is divided amongst the survivors: so that the interest is constantly increasing, and the longest liver gets the whole property.

The mode of doing the business is, to divide the purchasers of shares into classes, according to their ages; to give different rates of interest to the different classes, giving the highest rate to the oldest.

In raising 80,000*l.* in this manner upon the estate of Castle-Barr-hill, the following scheme† is proposed, instead of the

* A Neapolitan of the name of Lawrence Tonti proposed the plan in France in 1653: it was adopted, often practised, and for the last time in 1759. Mr. Pitt made one loan in that way in England.

† This scheme for a Tontine was calculated, by an admirer of his Royal Highness

the lottery, for which the consent of Parliament was necessary, and could not be obtained.

It is proposed, that the estate shall remain in possession of the present proprietor, on paying an annual rent, but that it shall be made over to trustees, for the purpose of paying the interest due on the shares, which is to be paid from the rent.

It is proposed to divide the whole into eight classes, of 100 shares each class, and each share of the value of 100*l*. The same person to take any number of shares he may think proper.

	Per Year.	Total.
1st class under ten years ..	£4 0	£400
2d do. from ten to twenty ..	4 3	415
3d do. from twenty to thirty ..	4 6	430
4th do. from thirty to forty ..	4 10	450
5th do. from forty to fifty ..	4 16	480
6th do. from fifty to sixty ..	5 4	520
7th do. from sixty to seventy ..	5 12	560
8th do. above seventy ..	6 0	600

£3855

At the end of a few years the dividends would be greatly increased; and, as the rent paid is too high for a continuance, let that be diminished as lives fall-in, till it comes to the reasonable and fair sum that a rich tenant would give, at which it would always continue. This is not departing from the practice adopted by governments in tontines, for they usually shared with the survivors, after the interest came to be very high.

Nothing can be more consoling to persons than shares in a tontine; for, if they live to a great age, they may have 100*l*. or 200*l*. a-year for the 100*l*. first paid, and it will be always on the increase: the last of each class will have the whole income of that class.

This calculation is made upon the supposition that 80,000*l*. is the sum wanted, and that those gentlemen who esteem the duke for his good qualities, and wished to promote a lottery, in order to relieve the embarrassments of his Royal Highness, may have the opportunity of doing what they wish, without any injury to themselves.

Perhaps those persons who are ready to come forward, would do so even at a lower rate of interest; if so, it would be better: but, without knowing whether they would do so or not, it would be useless to make or calculate a scheme in that way.

ness the Duke of Kent, in place of the lottery; the consent of government, or of Parliament, not being necessary for a tontine.

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This is a fair one, and will bear examination; but, in case those who take shares would be satisfied with a lower rate, it will be very easy to make another scheme adapted to that rate.

Each share to be divisible into ten, which will make the whole number 8000 instead of 800; for 10*l*. the subscriber would, in a few years, have 1*l*.; and in time, if the class was nearly extinct, would have 20*l*. a-year, and the last of the class would have 40*l*. a-year.

The tontine life-rents are far preferable to any others, as they are always augmenting; and in France, where the advantages are well known, they are much sought after.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANTHOLOGIE FRANÇAISE.

No. II.

Nature and Custom.

VAUVENARGUES.

MEN commonly talk of the force of custom, of the effects of nature, and of the influence of opinion; but few speak of those subjects with precision: the fundamental and original disposition of a being, form what is called its nature. A long habitude may modify these primitive dispositions; and such is sometimes its force, that it substitutes new and more constant ones in the place of them, which act at length as primitive causes, and lay the foundation of a new being; from which a conclusion has been formed, that it constituted a second nature; as well as another and bolder sentiment, expressed by Pascal, that what we consider as nature is often merely an early instituted custom: two maxims strictly true. However, the mind existed, and possessed those inclinations which form its nature, before it was submitted to the influence of custom; those, therefore, who reduce every thing to opinion and habit, do not understand what they say: every custom supposes a previously existing nature; every error a truth. It is certain that it is difficult to distinguish the principles of this original nature from those of education; those principles are so numerous and so complicated, that the mind is lost in endeavouring to follow them; and it is not less difficult to develop those which education has improved or perverted of the natural dispositions. We can only remark, that what remains of our primitive nature, is more strong and vehement than that which is acquired by education, by custom, and by reflection; because the

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effect

effect of art is to weaken, even when it polishes and refines;—so that our acquired qualities are at the same time more perfect and more defective than our original ones;—and this weakness of art does not proceed from the too forcible resistance of nature alone; but also from the imperfection, the insufficiency, and the errors, of its own principles. It is only some extraordinary men who are capable of conducting others to a knowledge of truth, and of regulating their understanding consonant to their particular genius; but those who would thence conclude that all is mere opinion, and that one disposition or custom is not fundamentally more perfect than another, would be the most unreasonable of men.

Instinct.

FONTENELLE.

By the word *instinct*, is generally understood something superadded to my reason, and which produces an effect advantageous for the preservation of my existence; something which I do, without knowing why, and which is, nevertheless, useful to me: and it is in that which consists the wonderful character of instinct. It is thence, when, on the point of falling, I extend my arm, without knowing that this arm, being farther from a fixed point, the centre of totality, will have more weight, and place me in equilibrium.

Let us examine this action more closely.

It is not produced by the mechanical disposition of my body. The motion that makes me lean to one side, does not extend my arm on the opposite one. If it were so, it would no longer be what is understood by instinct.

This action would not take place, if I did not reflect on it; because, if I were asleep, and did not awake, I should certainly fall.

It is then a voluntary motion, produced by the mind, similar to that of walking.

But, in every voluntary motion, the mind knows what it desires to execute; and in this action it does not.

It knows, in general, that it should save the body from falling; but it does not know, in particular, that the arm should be thus elongated. Now, to constitute a voluntary motion, it is necessary that it should be known, in particular, what is willed, what member it is necessary to move, &c.

For, although in playing on a lute, I do not direct every instant the fingers that are to be moved, and exercise only

a general will; yet it is necessary that I should have had a particular will, either on beginning to play the piece, or when I first learned to play the lute, which is sufficient. But here, I have never had the particular will to extend the arm.

It is then necessary,

Either that God, instantaneously, extends my arm without the operation of my mind:

Or, that he acts on the general will which the mind possesses to save the body from falling, and thence executes the particular means, and extends my arm:

Or, that he inspires in my mind the particular will to extend my arm, without knowing precisely wherefore:

Or, that he has given to the mind, in general, the disposition to will, on certain occasions, by particular voluntary efforts, that which shall be proper for the preservation of the body, without its knowing precisely why that is proper for it, or why it should will that particular action.

The last proposition is evidently the same with the third; and we need, therefore, only consider the three former.

If it were the first, I should extend my arm during sleep; because, that state is indifferent to the operation of God, and to the design he has to preserve me, whether I sleep or no.

If it were the second, there are a thousand other occasions, equally important, where God would have the same reason to influence, by particular means, my general will.

If it were the third, I should positively recollect having willed to extend my arm; because, I should not less remember a particular will that God has inspired in my mind, than one which I have experienced in the ordinary way.

If you reply to me on the last point, that habit, or the quickness of the action, effaces the remembrance of it, I will make use of the same reason to maintain, in another system, that I may have from myself exerted the particular will; and then it is certain that, not to remember one's own particular will, is not a proof that one has not possessed it: and, consequently, that the action is not from instinct.

The general, and the greatest, inconvenience that arises from the preceding propositions, is, that God makes exceptions to general laws, and acts by particular laws.

Now, for what end?—For my preservation?—which would have demanded an infinity

infinity of other exceptions as well-founded, which God has not made.

There is then no instinct, nothing superadded to my reason, &c. I have only a sort of reason, that watches to preserve me.

What is the nature of this motion, then, by which I extend my arm?

I suppose, that, when the mind has a general design, it tries at hazard several particular means to execute it.

If I wish to shoot with the bow without having been instructed by a master, I shall try at hazard various positions of my arm and my head. before I shall find that which is the most proper to enable me to draw it with precision.

After having found it I shall always preserve it; and when I wish to shoot, I shall assume it without thinking of it.

If it occurred to me at first, and I hit the mark on the first shoot, I shall preserve it with more facility, and shall assume the habit of it without the least trouble.

Will it therefore be said, that God had given me an instinct to use the bow?

When I have only a general will, and when I try at hazard several particular means, it is necessary that something determine one to present itself rather than another; now, this can only be a mechanical disposition,—the greater facility which the vital impulse has to flow to one part than to another.

Thus, what constitutes the motions called instinctive, is, that the mind, having a general will to perform some action, takes at hazard the first mean that presents itself for its execution; and that this mean, which, by reason of mechanical disposition, first presents itself, is precisely that which is the most proper to execute the design of the mind. From which premises it is easy to conceive, that it always seizes it on the occasion, and so suddenly, that it may have had a particular will to do so, and yet not hold it in remembrance.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MONOPOLY, or the exclusive right of trading to any one particular country, or in any indigenous or foreign product of nature or industry, divides itself into two kinds. It is either a privilege, granted by government to bodies of men, associated together for their own advantage, in order to supply the public with certain commodities they choose to bring into the market, at a price fixed

by themselves; or it is a combination among a set of rich and unconscientious individuals, by which, without any authority whatever, they arrogate to themselves the power of commanding such prices for the article they deal in, as will satisfy their rapaciousness. Both these kinds of monopoly are extremely injurious to the state, and ought to be gradually suppressed by a wise and provident administration. The one took its rise in times when large fortunes were as yet rarely to be met with in the commercial world; when navigation was but imperfectly understood; and when the exigencies of the state, particularly in cases of great emergency, or after exhaustions of the public treasury, occasioned by frequent wars, or other national calamities, required some extraordinary supplies, which, in appearance, were raised at an easy rate by the grant of these charters, as well as by the subsequent aids the said companies afforded to government. The other kind of monopoly is of a more recent date, and owes its existence to a fortunate, or rather unfortunate, change in the pecuniary circumstances of individuals; since the overgrown wealth of speculators, money-lenders, jobbers, and contractors, has only served to establish a sort of oligarchy in trade, subversive of the best interests of society, and conducive to the ultimate ruin of a country, however favoured by nature and local advantages.

Such then being the general results of chartered and unchartered trading companies, who can for a moment doubt the injustice of benefitting a part at the expense of the whole? Who must not be sensible of the impolicy of creating, for the sake of a paltry consideration, when compared with the great public advantage relinquished for the same, an "*imperium in imperio*," a sort of dictatorship, imposing laws to the very administration, and overawing it by taunts and menaces?—and who does not perceive the absolute necessity of opposing a strong barrier to the alarming inroads of the latter on the ease and comforts of their fellow-citizens? These questions naturally lead us to consider of the best means to be adopted for counteracting those pernicious effects in future, and for placing the country in the most flourishing and enviable condition. Happily, we need not look far for them: they are quite close at hand. Restore the primitive freedom of commerce. Take off the shackles with which it is loaded, and which perpetually thwart the most judicious

ditions plans of the honest trader, cramping, at the same time, the industry of the manufacturer, and the humble mechanic; for, while it prevents a fair competition in foreign markets, it renders almost every mercantile operation ruinous to the adventurer, and daily increases the distress at home. Let no proffered boons induce you to a renewal of expiring charters, and refuse, with firmness, all applications for new ones. Reduce the heavy duties, which operate like prohibitions on many articles of primary necessity; and, together with the restrictions on the importation of various articles of foreign manufacture, tend to the encouragement of illicit trade, as may be seen on a reference to the historic page of several nations, and as is evinced by the experience of the present day. Put down those terrific combinations of some great capitalists, who, from motives of sordid self-interest, and in defiance of every precept of morality and religion, locust like, devour the fruits of the earth, frustrating the kind intentions of Heaven, and producing, by the worst of practices, an artificial scarcity of the plenteous gifts of Providence; thereby accumulating the ills of an overburthened, suffering people, and forcing a great part of the labouring classes, that constitute, as is well known, the principal strength of the state, to expatriate themselves, and carry their industry and ingenuity to rival nations, to the manifest detriment of their native land. But here, methinks, I hear some quidnuncs ask: How is this to be done? In a very simple way. Erect public stores of these articles, both in town and in the country; and, whenever you find the prices have risen beyond their proper standard, open those stores, and begin to sell at a saving price to the community at large, which will have the effect of immediately lowering the market, and bring the article, whatever it may be, to a level with the demand for it. There is nothing chimerical in this. It requires only a prudent management, which will render it perfectly practicable. Illustrations are not wanting in confirmation of this self-evident truth. Scripture furnishes us with an example in the History of Joseph, one of Jacob's sons, whom Pharaoh had appointed lieutenant-governor of Egypt. Though for seven successive years the crops had failed in that country, still the inhabitants, by the wise conduct pursued by this great man, felt no immediate want of the necessities of life. He has, in

after times, been imitated by other rulers and ministers with equal success, and may be so now, for aught I imagine.

Having thus pointed out the remedies which should be applied to the evils complained of, and which, I am thoroughly persuaded, would effect a radical cure of them, and be attended with every possible prosperity to the country; I shall proceed to answer some objections, which, I expect, will be started by political economists against the proposed scheme.

In the first place, it will probably be said, that chartered companies, such as the Bank of England, the East India Company, and some others of inferior rank and power, deserve, in a superlative degree, the countenance and encouragement of government, on account of the very great support the latter receive from them, and of their proving a source of no small revenue, that would otherwise require to be levied on the generality of the people. I will not deny that, in a mere political point of view, these privileged bodies may be highly serviceable to the designs of an ambitious ministry, meditating foreign conquests, and an extension of the prerogatives of the crown, as well as the filling of their own pockets, and providing for their relations and numerous dependants; but this much I venture to maintain, that, in a financial light, as it regards the whole nation, the said bodies, whose interests are totally distinct from the interests of the former, have, for a long series of years, constituted, and will, while they continue to exist, still constitute, a most serious drawback on the public revenue. It should moreover be remembered, that high prices have a tendency to lessen, while low prices are sure to increase, the consumption of every article; and this increased consumption would be the certain consequence of a free trade or competition. At the same time, a proper reduction of the enormous duties exacted at this period, could not fail to revive the expiring commerce of the country, and would compensate, in a tenfold ratio, the trifling sacrifice, (if any it can be called,) government might, in its enlightened views of the subject, resolve to make. Under our present difficulties, and financial embarrassments, the sooner the aforesaid measures are resorted to the better. The *salus populi suprema lex*, is an axiom that should not be lost sight of, otherwise the country will be inevitably lost.

The next objection that may be made relatively

relatively to the proposed formation of public magazines for laying-up various fruits of the earth necessary for our common subsistence, with a view to destroy those dangerous monopolies established by a class of men, who delight in the miseries they bring on their fellow-creatures, and from which they derive immense profits to themselves, enabling them to wallow in their usurious riches, stained with the blood, and loaded with the execrations, of thousands of wretched and half-starved beings:—the next objection, I say, may be, that the funds requisite for a purpose of this kind are too large, and could not well be spared from the revenue, already too inadequate to the monstrous expenditure of the state. Granted: but why should it be impossible to create a separate fund for the accomplishment of so salutary an undertaking? How easily might not a sufficient loan be obtained to make the necessary purchases? and would not the subsequent sales of these articles of general consumption enable government to pay the lenders the interest agreed upon, rendering their shares in this fund transferable like those in any other? Or, if this measure should not meet the sanction of those who are at the helm of affairs, what should prevent them from laying a moderate tax on property, real and personal, beyond a certain amount, to be determined hereafter by the wisdom of parliament? Let the great landholders, the proprietors of stocks, and other monied men, reflect on the danger that threatens their fortunes, in case the lower orders of society, goaded to madness, and on the verge of despair, were at length roused from their torpor and inaction, and, seized by a spirit of resistance and indignation against their superiors, were to revenge themselves on them, and violently deprive them of their overgrown estates, their effects, and their money, causing a revolution the most dire that ever desolated a fine country, to which nature has been bountiful to an excess. Let them seriously reflect on this, and then put the question to their understandings, whether it is not infinitely more consonant with their interest, to sacrifice an inconsiderable part of their wealth, which may avert that calamity, than to risk the whole, by an obstinate refusal to contribute to the amelioration of the condition of those classes, on whose labour and industry, they cannot be ignorant, they are obliged to depend for the comforts and conveniences of life, which, without the hands

of the husbandman and mechanic, all their gold would never purchase. To despise these counsels at this crisis, and to trust to a false security, would be the *ne plus ultra* of folly and levity, and bring destruction on their heads. For this reason, I am the more inclined to hope, that the hints thrown out here will be received with candor, and attended to with alacrity, by all who are well-wishers to their country.

Cambridge-place, Hackney. J. B. D.

July 9, 1819.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CURSORY OBSERVATIONS on the GEOGRAPHY OF AFRICA, inserted in an ACCOUNT of a MISSION to ASHANTEE, by F. EDWARD BOWDICH, esq.

“THE Niger, after leaving the lake Dibber, was invariably described as dividing in two large streams;” vide Bowdich’s Account of a Mission to Ashantee, page 187.

The lake Dibber is called, in the Proceedings of the African Association, Dibbie, but the proper appellation is *El Bahar Tibber*, or El Bahar Dehebbie; the Bahar Tibber signifies the Sea of Gold Dust; the Bahar Dehebbie signifies the Sea, or Water abounding in Gold. Jinee, which is on or near the shore of this lake, (I call it a lake, because it is fresh water,) abounds in gold, and is renowned throughout Africa for the ingenuity of its artificers in that metal, insomuch that they acknowledge the superiority of Europeans in all arts except that of gold work; there are some specimens of Jinee gold trinkets very correctly delineated in the recent interesting work of Lieut.-Col. Fitzclarence’s Journal of a Route across India through Egypt to England, page 496.

Page 187: “Yahoodie, a place of great trade.” This place is reported to be inhabited by one of the lost tribes of Israel, possibly an emigration from the tribe of Judah. Yahooda, in African Arabic, signifies Judah; Yahoodie signifies Jew.

It is not impossible, that many of the lost tribes of Israel may be found dispersed in the interior regions of Africa, when we shall have become better acquainted with that continent. It is certain, that some of the nations that possessed the country eastward of Palestine, when the Israelites were a favoured nation, have emigrated to Africa. An emigration from the *Amorites* are now in possession of the declivity of the Atlas mountains,

mountains, westward of the* Sanctuary of Muley Driss, and in the neighbourhood of the ruins of Pharoah: they live in encampments, consisting of two, three, or four, tents each; they resemble the Arabs of the Desert in their predatory excursions.

I speak from practical knowledge, having twice travelled through their country, and visited their encampments.

Page 189: "Mr. Beaufoy's Moor says, that below Ghinea is the sea into which the river of Timbuctoo discharges itself."

This might have been understood to signify the Sea of Sudan, if the Moor had not said *below* Ghinea, (by which is meant Genowa, or, as we call it, Guinea,) which implies that the Neel El Abeed (Niger), discharges itself in the sea that washes the coast of Guinea; this, therefore, corroborates Seedi Hammed's, or rather Richard's, hypothesis.

Page 190: "This branch of the Niger, passing Timbuctoo, is not crossed until the third day, going from Timbuctoo to Houssa."

This quotation from Dapper's Description of Africa is corroborated by L'Hage Abdsalam Shabeeni, whose narrative says, "Shabeeni, after staying three years at Timbuctoo, departed for Houssa, and crossing the small river close to the walls, reached the Neel in three days, travelling through a *fine populous and cultivated country*."

The confusion of rivers, made more equivocal by every new hypothesis, receives here additional ambiguity. If there were (as Mr. Bowdich affirms) three distinct rivers near Timbuctoo, viz. the Joliba, the Gambarro, and the Niger, (i.e. the Neel El Abeed,) how comes it that they have not been noticed by Leo Africanus, who resided at Timbuctoo, by Edrissi, who is the most correct of the Arabian geographers; or, whence is it, that these rivers have not been noticed by the many Moorish travelling merchants who have resided at Timbuctoo, and whom I have repeatedly questioned respecting this† matter; or whence is it, that Alkaid L'Hassen Ramy, a renowned chief of the Emperor of Maroc-

co's army, with whom I was well acquainted, and who was a native of Houssa, knew of no such variously inclined streams; this being premised, I certainly am not disposed to relinquish the opinion I brought with me from Africa, in the year 1807, viz. that the Neel El Abeed is the only mighty river that runs through Africa from west to east; but I admit that its adjuncts, as well as itself, has different names. Thus, in the manuscript of Mr. Park's Death, a copy of which is inserted in Mr. Bowdich's Account of Ashantee, it is called Kude; many hundred miles eastward it is called Kulla, from the country through which it passes; but Kude, and Kulla, are different names, and ought not to be confounded one with the other, neither ought Quolla (that is the negro pronunciation of Kulla) to be confounded with Kude, the former being the Negro term for the same river, in the same manner as Niger is the Roman name for the Neel El Abeed, which is the Arabic name for the same river. There is a stream which proceeds from the Sahara, the water of which is *brackish*; this stream hardly can be called a river except in the rainy season: it passes in a south-westerly direction near Timbuctoo, but does not join the Neel El Abeed.

I could mention several intelligent and credible authorities, the report of respectable merchants who have resided and have had establishments at Timbuctoo, in confirmation of this fact; but, as the authorities which I should adduce, *would be unknown even by name to men of science in Europe*, I would refer the reader to the interesting narrative of an intelligent Moorish merchant who resided three years at Timbuctoo, and who was known to the Committee of the African Association. This travelling merchant's name* is L'Hage Abdsalam Shabeeni; and his narrative, a manuscript of which (with critical and explanatory notes, by himself) I have in my possession, has the following observation: "Close to the town of Timbuctoo, on the south, is a small rivulet, in which the inhabitants wash their clothes, and which is about two feet deep; it runs into the great forest on the east, and does not communicate

such a prominent feature of African geography, as a river of sweet water passing through a desert, could fail of being noticed by these people, who are, in their passage through the desert, continually in search of water.

* This narrative is in the press, and will shortly be published.

* Vide Jackson's Account of Marocco, chap. 8th, enlarged edition.

† The Arabs, who conduct the *caravans*, or caravans, across the Sahara, are often seen at Aqudur, or Santa Cruz, and sometimes even at Mogodor; and, if there was a river penetrating to the north through the Sahara, would it not have been noticed by them: is it possible that

communicate with the Neel, but is lost in the sands west of the town; its water is brackish; that of the Neel is good and pleasant."

Page 190: "Mr. Murray reasonably observes, Joliba seems readily convertible into Joli-ba, the latter syllable being merely an adjunct, signifying river: this I was also given to understand."

This is an etymological error. The Joliba is not a compound word; if it were, it would be *Bahar-joli*, not *ba-joli*, or *Joliba*: thus do learned men, through a rage for criticism, and for want of a due knowledge of African languages, render confused, by fancied etymologies, that which is sufficiently clear and perspicuous.

Page 191: "The river of Darkulla mentioned by Mr. Brown."

There is, I have reason to believe, no such place or country as Dar Kulla; there is, however, an alluvial country, denominated *Bahar Kulla*, (vide the map of Africa, in the new Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica, page 88. Lat. N. 8' long. E. 20°.) I apprehend this Darkulla, when the nations of Europe shall be better acquainted with Africa, will be discovered to be a corruption of *Bahar Kulla*, or an unintelligible term! *Dëaar Kulla* is grammatical, and implies a country covered with houses! *Dar Kulla* is ungrammatical, and *literally* rendered into English, signifies *many house*. This being premised, we may reasonably suppose, that *Bahar Kulla* is the proper term, which, as I have always understood, forms the junction of the Neel of the west with the Neel of the east, producing a *water-communication between Cairo and Timbuctoo.

Page 191: In this geographical dissertation the word Niger is still used, which is a name altogether unknown in Africa, and therefore calculated to confuse the geographical enquirer. As this word is unintelligible to the natives of Africa, whether they be Moors, Arabs, Shelluks, Berebbers, or Negroes, ought it not to be expunged from the maps?

Page 192: In the note in this page, Jackson's report of the source of the Neel el Abced, and the source of the river Senegal, is confirmed by the Jinee Moor, [see Jackson's Morocco, enlarged edition, page 311, published by Cadell and Davies.] It is said, that thirty days from Timbuctoo they eat their pri-

soners. Does not this allude to *Banbugr; and has not this word been corrupted by Europeans into Bambara? see Mr. Bowdich's MS. No. 3, page 486. (Banbugr, who eat the flesh of men.—Jackson's translation.)

Page 193: The government of Jinee appears to be Moorish, because Malai Smaera, which is a corruption of Mulai or *Muley Smaera*, signifies, in the Arabic language, the Prince Smaera: the term does not belong to negroes, but exclusively to Mohamedans. Malai Bachar-roo is another negro-corruption of Mulai or *Muley Bukaree*, i.e. the Abced Muley Bukaree, or Abced Seedy Bukaree, a race of negroes well known in Sudan, and who form the body-guard of the emperor of Morocco, they are 5000 horse, well-disciplined and excellent cavalry, and are the only troops of the emperor competent to attack the Berebbers of Atlas.

Page 194: Dapper's description of Africa is here quoted in confirmation of the decay of Timbuctoo, and Jackson is accused of extravagance; the latter I shall pass by, it being an assertion unqualified and unsupported by any substantial testimony; but immediately afterwards is the following passage. "The three last kings before Billa (that is, *Bil-labahada*) were Osamana, (that is, Osaman, Osamana being the feminine gender,) *Dawoolo*, and Abass. "Mr. Jackson says there was a king Woolo reigning in 1800, and a Moor who had come from Timbuctoo to Comassee ten years ago, (viz. about 1807, or ten years before Mr. Bowdich was in Ashantee,) did not know King Woolo was dead, as he was reigning at the time he left Timbuctoo." With regard to Dapper's assertion, it should be remembered, that if Timbuctoo was decaying in his time, that is, about the period that Muley Ismael ascended the throne of Morocco, viz. in 1672, it revived very soon after; that is, before the close of the 17th century, this powerful and politic emperor of Morocco had the address to establish, and to maintain, a strong garrison at Timbuctoo; and accordingly, during his long reign of fifty-five years, viz. from 1672 to 1727, Timbuctoo carried on a very extensive and a very lucrative trade with Morocco,

* The *gr* in Banbugr is the Arabic letter for *grain*. Richardson, in his Arabic Grammar, renders this letter *gh*, which demonstrates, that his knowledge of Arabic was only scholastic, not practical: it has no affinity whatever to *gh*.

* See my letter in the Monthly Magazine for March 1817, page 145.

Marocco, in gold-dust, gum sudan, ostrich feathers, ivory, and slaves, &c. &c. Akkabahs* and cafilahs were going to and from Timbuctoo, Wangara, and Houssa, to Tafilett, Marocco, Fas, and Terodant, throughout the year, and travelling was then as safe through the Sahara, as it is now in the plains of Marocco, or on the roads of England: the only months during which the cafilahs did not traverse the desert were *July* and *August*, because the *shume*, or hot wind of the desert, prevails during those two months, so as to render travelling quite impracticable. It is reported, that Muley Ismael was so rich in gold, collected from Sudan, that his kitchen utensils, and the bolts of his palaces, were of solid gold. Timbuctoo continued, with little diminution, to carry on a lucrative trade with Marocco and Fas during the reign of the Emperor Muley Abdallah, son and successor of Ismael, and also during the reign of Seedy† Mohamed ben Abdallah, who died about the year 1793; a sovereign universally regretted by his subjects, who was father to the reigning emperor, Muley Soliman ben Mohamed. Since the decease of Mohamed the trade has declined, because the present emperor's policy‡ leads him to discourage commerce with other nations, and to encourage the agriculture and manufactures of his own country, so far as to supply the wants of his own country, and not farther; his political principle being to make his country, and its produce, sufficient for itself, and as independent as possible of foreign supplies! Hence the discouragement of European commerce during his reign.

Dawoolo is a reverential term, and is synonymous with Woolo, signifying King Woolo.

Park says, Mansing was king of Timbuctoo in 1796 and in 1805, implying, thereby that he reigned from 1796 to 1805.

Isaaco says Woolo was predecessor

* An akkabah, is an accumulated caravan: a cafilah, is the African name for a caravan.

† It should be observed, that an emperor having the name of the Arabian prophet Mohamed, is called Seedy; but having any other name, as Abdallah, Aly, Soliman, &c. he is called Muley.

‡ If therefore the trade with Timbuctoo declined in Leo's time, (1570,) it unquestionably revived in Ismael's reign, and also during the reign of his son Abdallah, and his grandson Mohamed.

to Mansing, consequently, according to this Jew, Woolo was king before the year 1796. Mr. Bowdich's Moor left him King at Timbuctoo in 1807, therefore, if Mr. Park's testimony be admitted as correct, Woolo must have been predecessor and successor to Mansong, otherwise Mr. Park was not correct in saying that Mansong was king of Timbuctoo in 1796 and in 1805.

Adams says, Woolo was king of Timbuctoo in 1810, and was then old and grey-headed. Riley's narrative also confirms his age and grey hairs. With regard to my testimony that Woolo* was king of Timbuctoo in 1800, I had it from two Moorish merchants of veracity, who returned from Timbuctoo in 1800, after residing there fourteen years. They are both alive now, and reside at Fas; their names I would mention, were I not apprehensive that it might lead to a reprimand from the emperor, and create jealousy for having communicated intelligence respecting the interior of this country. I should not have entered into this detail, if the editor of the Supplement of the Encyclopedia Britannica, (article Africa,) had not asserted that I have committed an anachronism in asserting that Woolo was king of Timbuctoo in 1800; thereby insinuating that Park was right, and that I was wrong.

Page 195: The editor of Adams's Narrative, I apprehend, is incorrect, in saying that the name of Fatima affords no proof that the queen, or the wife of Woolo, was a Mohamedan. Fatima is incontestably an Arabian proper name; and it would be considered presumption in a negress not converted to Mohamedanism, to assume the name of Fatima. She must therefore have been necessarily a Mooress, or a converted negress: the name has nothing to do with a numeral, and, above all, not with the numeral five; for that is a number ominous of evil in Africa, and as such would never have been bestowed as a name on a beloved wife."

Page 196: Note of W. Hutchison. "The four greatest monarchs known on the banks of the Quolla, are Baharnoo, Santambool, Malesimiel, and Malla, or Mallowa."

Baharnoo should, as I apprehend, be written *Ber Noh*, that is, the country of Noah the patriarch; it is called in the maps *Bernoo*, and the whole passage, is

* See my letter, in the Antijacobin Review, on the interior of Africa, for January 1818; p. 453.

is calculated greatly to confuse African geography; the information is unquestionably derived from negro authority, and that not of the most authentic kind. Santambool is the negro corruption of Strambool, which is the Arabic for Constantinople. Malisimiel is the negro corruption of Muley* Ismael: the first signifies the empire of Constantinople; the second signifies the empire of Muley Ismael, who was emperor of Morocco in the early part of the eighteenth century, and whose authority was acknowledged at Timbuctoo, where he maintained a strong garrison, and held the adjacent country in subjection. This being premised, one of these four great monarchies here alluded to, viz. that of Santambool, is not certainly on the Quolla, unless the Quolla be considered the same river with the Egyptian Neel, and that Egypt be considered a part of the empire of Santambool: then, and then only, can it be said that the empire of Santambool is situated on the Quolla.

Circus Minoris. J. G. JACKSON.

(To be continued in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU do not appear to have many correspondents in this town, else I should have met with some communication concerning its present state, and the general topics of conversation among its inhabitants. To supply this deficiency, in part, I shall endeavour to state, for your readers' amusement and information, whatever appears calculated to convey a correct idea of this town, and its municipal laws, &c.

Manchester is a prototype of London:—all is bustle and activity from eight o'clock till six; and, whatever business of importance requires transacting, must be done in the intermediate hours. Its population, according to the most accurate documents, is 135,000. But, were a census taken according to the number of houses, and a proportionate number given for those persons whose warehouses, &c. are in the town, but whose dwellings are from half a mile to two miles out of the town, the number would be very little short of 200,000. Indeed, if you were to see the town, surrounded by different connected parish villages, whose number of inhabitants is never included in the estimate of Manchester, you would not

* See the Appendix to Jackson's Morocco, chap. 13, page 295; and note, p. 296.

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consider my calculation much erroneous, at 300,000. We have Salford, Pendleton, Broughton, Cheetham, Newton Bradford, Ardwick, Charlton, and Hulme, immediately connected with the town by buildings, yet under distinct and separate municipal officers, &c.

In such a considerable number of people there will be great difference of opinion; and, when it is considered how much has been said about the dissatisfaction stated to prevail in the town and neighbourhood, I incline to think that less importance would have been attached to the fact, had the ruling powers been possessed of true information concerning the real numbers of the town and dependencies. When your readers find the *Courier* stating that several thousand persons attended a meeting of petitioners for Reform, they probably at times have referred to some statement of the number of its population; and, finding it given at 80,000, or 85,000, or 90,000, have stigmatized the place for its disloyalty. But, when they are told that the numbers have collected from more than those sums united, they will, of course, wonder that only several thousands have neglected their employment,—where much excitement was made to cause scores of thousands,—particularly if the very low ebb of commercial channels, and the pressure of taxes, with their effects on the lower classes, be fairly considered.

But the municipality of Manchester are merely tradesmen;—scarcely do any of them understand more than is required by commercial and manufacturing connexions. Expansion of mind does not characterise any of them particularly; and their acquaintance with political philosophy is wholly superficial. Hence you find them pestering government with statements of seditious meetings, instead of boldly themselves facing the people when thus assembled; and, either by reasoning fairly, shew wherein the reformers mislead the people by their statements, or, while they admit the accuracy of the statements, (for doubtless some are accurate,) point out to the people the necessity and utility of those arrangements which furnish topics for the reformers. In fact, the general imbecility of the boroughreeves and constables here, is so well known and understood, as to have occasioned no little fund of laughter among many to whom application was made to enter

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their names in the list of those who were friends to the government and the present order of things, without wishing for any change.

The commercial department (by which I mean sales of manufactured goods) has been labouring many weeks under very considerable depression, but is now experiencing a little elevation. Some extensive sales have been effected; and, it is the opinion of several intelligent merchants, that the worst is past. This is certainly a consummation devoutly to be wished; as never before were the markets one-half so much affected as they have been since Christmas. Commercial firms here, in the time just stated, have lost, severally, from 10,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*; hence, had the same state continued much longer, very extensive failures would have taken place,—not from speculation, but real misfortune in their connexions. The spirits of the manufacturers are however more enlivened; and, as soon as the general anxiety consequent on the expectation of some unpleasantness at our public meeting of reformers and oppressed weavers has abated,—whether by the occurrence of this unpleasantness, or the proof of its being mere conjecture,—as soon as the meeting is over, there is very little doubt but a considerable degree of energy will be elicited by the large demands of the principal firms for their continental connexions.

Manchester; Aug. 12. W. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE defective state of our knowledge of the exact phenomena of the TIDES has long been notorious among nautical persons, and the inadequacy of the theory which attempts to explain their cause, has long been felt by all thinking men: I am anxious, therefore, to institute such a systematic general inquiry around the coasts of the British Islands as shall bring us better acquainted with a phenomena of nature which, from its importance to navigation, is not a mere topic of barren speculation.

With this view, I respectfully submit to your intelligent and public-spirited readers, who reside along the coasts, the following points for their observation, within the ensuing month of SEPTEMBER, or on as many days and times as may be convenient.

The middle time of high and low water.

The state of the tide at 9, 12, and 3 o'clock, dividing each ebb and flow as

near as may be into eight parts, and expressing the state of flow or ebb at those hours in numbers of those parts.

The perpendicular height of high water compared with low water in feet.

The rate or run during the flow and ebb in miles per hour.

The direction of the flow and ebb determined, if possible, at a short distance from the land.

The times to be equated time, or that indicated by any well-regulated clock.

I scarcely expect that mere zeal, in favour of scientific truth, will induce many, or perhaps any person, to register all these facts; but it will be important in degree, to have any of them, or as many as possible; and every respectful acknowledgment shall be made to the parties in the publication which I purpose to found on them.

An apology may be due for taking on myself the performance of a duty which ought to have devolved on such a body as the Royal Society, and have been conducted under the influence of government; but, as much time might have been lost in persuading them to exert themselves in ascertaining facts, which might endanger the favourite theory of supposed lunar attraction, I have preferred making the attempt; and, setting a good example, in the confidence that, if I do not succeed, my failure may at least excite others, who have greater influence and power.

With a view to system, I have published this letter in the papers for Brighton, Lewes, Maidstone, Portsmouth, Dorchester, Exeter, and Plymouth.

Results of observations, whether they are many or few, will be thankfully received by me in Bridge-street, London; and, if an opportunity presents itself of transmitting them free of carriage, I shall feel myself additionally obliged to the writers. R. PHILLIPS.

Aug. 24, 1819.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your correspondents will inform me whether the following Acts continue in full force, or have been repealed or superseded, and when and how, they will oblige A. C. R.

Persons disabled, if returned as members of parliament; their election to be void, and to be liable to a penalty of £500,—6 Anne, c. 7. s. 29.

After reciting act 6 Anne, c. 7. it is enacted,

enacted, that no person having a pension from the crown, shall be capable of being elected a member of the House of Commons, under penalty of forfeiting £20. for every day sitting.—1 *Geo.* 1. st. 2. c. 56.

No commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, or of the Navy or Victualling Office, or any deputies or clerks of any of the said offices, or of any of the following offices, viz. the lord high treasurer, or commissioners of the treasury, auditors, tellers, or chancellor of the exchequer, commissioners of the admiralty, paymasters of the army or navy, principal secretaries of state, or commissioners of salt, stamps, appeals, wine licences, hackney-coaches, hawkers and pedlars; persons holding any office, civil or military, in the Island of Minorca, or in Gibraltar, except officers holding commissions there only, shall be capable of being elected, or sitting or voting as a member of any parliament.—15 *Geo.* 2. c. 22. s. 1.

Quere.—Does not this act disqualify the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c.?

And, why are Gibraltar and Minorca the only colonies specified?

The returns of such members to be declared void; and the person so sitting, or voting, shall be liable to a penalty of 20*l.* for every day of such sitting, and be incapable of holding any office of honour or profit under his majesty.—15 *Geo.* 2. c. 22. s. 2.

Exempts the treasurer and comptroller of the navy, the secretaries of the treasury, secretary to the chancellor of the exchequer, secretaries to the admiralty, under-secretary to any of the principal secretaries of state, or the deputy-paymaster of the army, from the operation of this act.—15 *Geo.* 2. c. 22. s. 3.

The 44 *Geo.* 3. c. 98,—for consolidating the stamp duties, pursuant to which the duty upon admission to any corporation in England, was 1*l.*; in Scotland, 1*s.*

Quere.—Can any member be compelled to pay more?

Any person entitled to be admitted a burgess or freeman of any town-corporate, borough, cinque-port, &c. and applying to the mayor, or other proper officer, giving him notice, and specifying the nature of his claim: if such mayor, or other officer, shall refuse to admit such person, and a mandamus shall issue for compelling his admission, the mayor, &c. shall pay all costs.—12 *Geo.* 3. c. 21 s. 1.

Also, 32 *Geo.* 2. c. 58. s. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 49 *Geo.* 3. c. 118, commonly called Mr. Curwen's Act.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present race of paupers of this truly great nation is lamentably degenerate. Whether this degeneracy

arises from the present state of the poor-laws, or any other causes, or from a combination of the former with some other, I will not take upon me to enter upon. The fact unfortunately exists, and the opprobrium calls loudly for the interference of the legislature, and the aid of the wise, opulent, and benevolent, part of the nation; otherwise, the evil threatens, by its increase and continuance, consequences of the most alarming nature.

Your correspondent, "*Benevolus*," arraigns the conduct of the judge, jury, and all concerned in the trial at Huntingdon, in the most unqualified way. He tells us that "the offender had his cause tried and decided by lukewarm friends of revealed religion, whose only creed of belief would seem to consist in the unceasing pursuit of exclusive monopoly." So much for his candour and opinion of a British court of justice. He likewise tells us, that "at length it would seem as if the allied Sovereigns and rulers of the European world had assumed a superior power to regulate, alter, or abolish, at will, the benevolent decrees of the Almighty." What, in the name of common sense, makes this at all applicable to the case?

Without adverting any more to the arguments of *Benevolus*, (who, by the bye, I will do the justice to say, is, I believe, actuated by the best of motives,) I will proceed to offer my observations on Gleaning. We read in holy writ of Ruth's entering the field of her kinsman Boaz to glean: how did she enter it? Did she do so as of a presumed right? No; but humbly and modestly asked permission: as, of course, all did, in those early times. If then, when there were no express laws for the maintenance of the poor, but their dependance in distress was on charity, consequently, their morals and general demeanor were in unison with their dependant situation; and forming a contrast with the present insolent, degraded, and corrupt, state of the majority of the paupers of this day: if, I say, in those halcyon days of pauperism, gleaning could not be claimed as a right, how could it be tolerated now? Let us see what would be its effect, if it were allowed by law. A rabble would enter your fields, and, under pretence of gleaning, would trample down your hedges, rob your orchards, insult the farmer and his servants, carry away the poultry, and any other easily-portable things; and, in short, would become one of the greatest curses to

which the nation could be subjected. I speak experimentally. Last harvest, swarms of paupers infested my fields, in open defiance, trampled down my hedges, and, besides gleaning, clandestinely robbed my orchards, carried off some of my poultry, and some small implements of husbandry; and, after being driven away one day, had the impudence and effrontery to swear, with the most horrid imprecations, that they would come next morning with such increased numbers as to bear down opposition, for that they would maintain their rights. This was not a vain threat: they came, as they promised, all getting over and breaking down my hedges. They maintained their ground for some hours, and were at length expelled by superior strength. This state of warfare continued for some days, till I gave in, owing to a neighbouring magistrate informing me, that I could not punish them but by applying to an attorney. Surely, justices of the peace are, or should be, clothed with powers summarily to punish such offences.

My situation was by no means singular. Sir John Sinclair, in his excellent work, "*Code of Agriculture*," says that the injury such gleaners do, is, in some cases, thirty shillings per acre.

Benevolus will, by this time, begin to think, that I am an advocate for depriving the poor of gleaning altogether; but I have the happiness to say, that in

this he is mistaken, and that farmers in general allow and encourage it. The altered condition which Benevolus laments, is not in the farmer, but in the pauper, who too frequently is a most despicable creature. That honest, industrious, and independent, temper of mind, characteristic of the lower orders so late as thirty years ago,—that temper of mind, which spurned the idea of parochial relief, so that nothing but downright distress could make them submit to it,—is vanishing, and, in its place, all the arts of dissimulation and imposition are practised. Shame and disgrace are no longer known; and the order of the day now is, how best to cheat the parish. The evil is not to be met in the way Benevolus suggests,—it would only encourage it. There ought to be a just distinction made between the meritorious and despicable poor: the former ought to be encouraged, the latter restrained. This would operate as an incentive to virtuous exertions, and be a salutary lesson to the depraved. And I know of no farmer in this neighbourhood, who would deny gleaning to a select number of the industrious and deserving poor in his parish; and this I conceive to be complying with the divine injunctions contained in *Leviticus* and *Deuteronomy* respecting gleaning, as far as the altered state of society warrants.

MEDICUS.

Clebury, Salop.

ORIGINAL MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE LATE PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR,
of Edinburgh.

PROFESSOR JOHN PLAYFAIR, F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh, whose lamented death we mentioned in our last number, was the son of James Playfair, a Presbyterian clergyman, whose parish was on the border of the Carse of Gowry, between Perth and Dundee, one of the most fertile and variegated tracts of land in Scotland, on the north side of the river Tay.

He was born in 1749, and, being his father's eldest son, was destined for the church. He was instructed in Latin, &c. by his father, who, though he never published any work, was a scholar; and, though a moderate, a very orthodox preacher. His sermons were all delivered without even the use of notes, nevertheless, they were remarkable for method and order.

At the age of fourteen, being a good Latin scholar, he was sent to the university of St. Andrew, where, owing to his good conduct and attention to his studies, he was noticed by all the professors. He obtained a bursary and several prizes, and in particular was distinguished for his progress in the study of mathematics. The professor at that time for mathematics was Dr. Wilkie, author of "*the Epigoniad*," and some fables in verse, little known, but highly esteemed by those to whom they are known, for the smoothness of the verse, the ingenuity of thoughts, and their excellent morality. The doctor always treated the young student as his best friend; and when he died, the examination of his papers was left to Mr. Playfair, then only twenty-two years of age, to determine whether any of them should be printed.

In

In the year 1770, having quitted the college, Mr. Playfair was licensed to preach, when he occasionally assisted his father, whose health was in a declining state, though he had not attained the age of sixty.

In 1771 he went as tutor to a Mr. Sandelands, the son of a gentleman of fortune, who was sent to Edinburgh for his education, and by that means Mr. Playfair, for the first time, passed a winter in the capital of Scotland. He, during that winter, made many respectable acquaintances, and gained the friendship of Professor Robertson, with whom he remained in a state of intimacy to the end of his life, and whom he assisted in his last work, entitled "*A Disquisition on the Commerce of Ancient India*," as Dr. Robertson himself states in his preface to that work.

In May, 1772, Mr. Playfair's father was attacked by a cold and fever, and died after ten days' illness; and his son instantly turned the whole of his views to maintaining the helpless family his father had left. He had four brothers, three of whom were under fifteen, and two sisters, mere children.

Mr. Playfair's father had always been on terms of friendship and intimacy with Lord Gray, of Gray, the principal landed proprietor, or what they call heritor, in the parish, who immediately presented the living to the son; but the right of presentation was disputed: however, the contest finished, after the delay of a year, in favour of Lord Gray, and the presentation was confirmed by order of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Playfair had, in the mean time, given the greatest part of his attention to the education of his two younger brothers, who had been learning Latin under their father; and he was particularly careful to instruct them in the elements of mathematics.

When it became necessary to send his brothers out into the world, Mr. Playfair made great efforts; and probably, had their father lived, though one of the best of men, they would not have been sent out so well; for their father, with the best will possible, was so little acquainted with the world, that he would not have known what was necessary to be done.

In 1782 Mr. Playfair came to London, on a visit to one of his brothers; and, though he only staid a few months, he got acquainted with the

greatest part of the scientific men of that day.

Before he returned to Scotland, an offer was made to him by Mr. Ferguson, of Raith, who had just come to a great fortune, to superintend the education of his sons, of whom the gallant General Ferguson was one. This offer he accepted, with a suitable annuity for life; and, giving up his living in the church, went to reside in Edinburgh, where he was more in his element than living as a country clergyman.

When the Royal Society at Edinburgh was established, he was one of the first members, and chosen secretary. At that period (1784) there were a number of distinguished men of science and literature at Edinburgh: Principal Robertson, the elegant and profound historian; Drs. Blair, Black, Cullen; Mr. Adam Smith, the author of "*the Wealth of Nations*;" Dr. Hutton, the geologist; and several more of lesser note. With all of these Mr. Playfair was on the best terms, and with some of them on the most friendly footing.

Mr. Ferguson, professor of Moral Philosophy, the author of "*the History of the Roman Republic*," retired from his class about this time, and was succeeded by Professor Stuart, who had filled the mathematical chair. By the same arrangement, and at the same time, the magistrates of Edinburgh, who have the patronage of the university, nominated Mr. Playfair to the Professorship of Mathematics, for which he was peculiarly fitted, and the duties of which he fulfilled with equal zeal and ability till the death of Professor Robinson, lecturer in Natural Philosophy, to whom he succeeded. In this last situation Professor Playfair remained till his death. The natural philosophy class gives more scope for genius than that of mathematics, which is a science reduced to positive certainty; so far, at least, as is taught at any university.

A great deal depends, in the study of natural philosophy, on the manner of teaching, and on the order followed. Phenomena that are easily understood, if brought into consideration at the proper stage of investigation, are very difficult to comprehend, and are never very clearly comprehended, if improperly or prematurely introduced. In the study of mathematics, the order in which knowledge is acquired is fixed and unalterable; in natural philosophy, it is not, but depends in a great manner on the judgment

ment and good sense of the teacher. Professor Playfair is said to have been particularly careful in respect to the order he followed in his lectures, and highly successful in the result. In addition to a most excellent order in teaching, he had a method that endeared him to those he taught, which contributed greatly to the progress they made in acquiring knowledge.

The respect paid to the professor's memory by those who knew him best, and by the youth whom he instructed, prevent the necessity of saying much with regard to the manner in which he performed his duty; but the friendly feelings of his heart, and the strength of his mind, shewed themselves in a very superior manner.

Amongst the persons with whom the professor was particularly connected in friendship was Doctor Hutton, the author of the *Geological Theory* that long went by his name. The Doctor did not long survive his work, and geology was at that time but a new study; and, as it is the most uncertain of all, as the theories that may be formed are as numerous as the phenomena on which they are founded, Hutton's book was attacked with violence and some personal acrimony. As a more mild and inoffensive man never lived than the doctor, Professor Playfair, with the warmth of a friend, and the ability he has so often displayed, undertook the vindication of his theory. He defended the memory and the theory of his friend ardently and well, but, in a geological contest, there is no possibility of gaining a victory. He was in his turn attacked by M. de Luc; but, had the contest continued till this day, or were it to continue for a thousand years, with the present data, there could be no coming to any thing like a conclusion on which dependance could be placed.

The world is filled now with geological enquirers and disputants, who, though they are divided into two great parties, the *Volcanists* and *Neptunists*, yet these again are subdivided into innumerable sects, who agree in some things and differ in others. Whether this earth was convulsed by means of fire or of water, or by both, it never exhibited a greater variety of appearances than the geologists have of theories. All is confusion; and the farther they proceed, the less likely they are to come to any thing that approaches to certainty.

There are strong reasons for thinking,

that feelings of friendship, highly honourable to the professor, led him into this contest, and not any predilection for the study, which was then almost new to him: merely by the strength of his own mind, and his reasoning powers, which were of the first order, he acquitted himself well, and probably would have gained a victory, if victory had been possible; but, in fighting with a shadow, there can be no victory.

That controversy, however, had a powerful influence on the future life of the professor. Geology became his chief object of research; and it has certainly this one advantage,—that the inquiry is inexhaustible.

Another occasion soon after called forth the professor's argumentative powers in behalf of a scientific friend.

Mr. Leslie, well known since for various discoveries, (the Sir Humphry Davy of Scotland,) was proposed for professor of mathematics, in place of Mr. Playfair, when he succeeded Robinson in natural philosophy. The magistrates of Edinburgh approved of the choice; and the nomination was about to take place, when one of the ministers of Edinburgh accused Mr. Leslie of having, in one of his lectures, made use of expressions that indicated a disposition to encourage the doctrine of materialism; and addressed the magistrates, representing him as being a person unfit to be entrusted with the education of youth.

Mr. Playfair, knowing that the sentence objected to would not bear that interpretation, answered the attack of the clergyman. The whole of the Presbytery took up the cause; but the subject of this memoir, in a very happy strain of argument, mixed with something approaching *une sarcasme menagée*, proved to the magistrates first, that the accusation was wrong in its origin; second, that the clergy of Edinburgh had a view to monopolizing for themselves, as much as possible, the chairs of the university; and lastly, that such a monopoly was contrary both to the interests of the university and of the church, and not very conformable to the constitution of the Church of Scotland.

The magistrates, who only wanted to know what was best to be done, were satisfied that the professor was right, that the clergy were actuated more by interest than by religious zeal, and Mr. Leslie was nominated to the professorship, which he has since filled with much honour

honour to himself, and advantage to the students.

No man was, from natural disposition, more averse to any sort of controversy than Professor Playfair; but, on both those occasions, he was led on by an impulse of friendship highly honourable to himself, and in neither case had he the least personal interest.

With respect to the geological contest, it would be absurd to give an opinion. With respect to that with the clergy, the arguments were acute, ingenious, and highly entertaining. Had the author of the History of Charles V. been alive, it never would have taken place. That great man was zealous for the interests of the Church of Scotland; but he never would have tried to advance its interests by an unfair attack on any individual.

This affair occasioned a sort of breach between the clergy and the professors, which however went no farther than to shew itself by a coolness and want of the cordiality that had before existed; but, what was still more important, it served to convince the magistrates, that, unless under very peculiar circumstances, the college and the church should be kept separate. The duties of a clergyman in Edinburgh are sufficient for one person, if duly performed; and so are those of a professor in the university; besides, as the Church of Scotland does not admit of a plurality of livings, it is an infringement on its rules,* and such an infringement, that, were it not advantageous to the clergy themselves, they would never in any case have admitted; for Mr. Leslie's case is but one amongst many in which they have shown the rigidity of their church-discipline.

A new edition of Euclid, in which some improvements were made, was one of Professor Playfair's first works. His *Vindication of the Huttonian Theory*

* Several clergymen do duty at two churches alternately, but then, those are adjacent to each other, and when two small parishes have been united into one. The same clergyman never has two separate livings in Scotland. The parish to which Mr. Playfair succeeded, after the death of his father, had formerly made four different parishes, Liff, Benvie, Invergourie, and Loggie; but, when united, only in the year 1760, they did not all contain above a thousand persons, and there was but one place of worship.

came next; but, in the interim, there appeared numerous papers by him in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

Professor Playfair was by no means a voluminous writer; he was extremely anxious to be correct, and therefore he necessarily proceeded slowly. In his conversation his opinion was always delivered deliberately, though without the least degree of affectation; and his manners were very impressive, and at the same time highly agreeable.

His latest publication was entitled *Outlines of Natural Philosophy*, and is chiefly valuable for its order and perspicuity, which are indeed two of the most essential objects in a work of that nature.

Professor Playfair generally spent the summer-months, of late years, in travelling with some friend, who, like himself, was in search of geological knowledge. Lord Web Seymour, brother of the Duke of Somerset, who lately died in Edinburgh, was most frequently the friend with whom he travelled.

In 1816 he went on a geological tour to the Alps and Italy; and on his journey there, and return, spent some time in Paris, where there is so much to be seen of every thing that is curious or rare.

It is to be hoped that he has left some of the results of the journey, of which he has not published any part, but it was undertaken too late in life; for he was near his seventeenth year, when he, for the first time, quitted his native island.

The life of a literary man is seldom much variegated, particularly when he is prudent in his conduct, and enjoys a certain income; and at Edinburgh, at a distance from politics and commerce, the lives of such men are less varied than almost at any other place.

Mr. Playfair is said to have written a variety of articles in the *Edinburgh Review*; but if so, there is little similarity between his writings there and elsewhere, and there is some reason for thinking that it is not so.

When a brother of the professor wrote notes and a supplement to Adam Smith's book on the *Wealth of Nations*, the production was treated with great scurrility by that Review. In a short review of two pages there were three sentences written in bad grammar. Cadel and Davies were abused for profaning the great work, particularly as the reviewer complained that, having used the same type for the original and the supplement, he did

did not know when he was reading Smith and when Playfair.*

Lord Kenyon was treated as an ignorant contemptible man, because he had admitted the reality of monopoly; and the short, but curious article, was a singular specimen of literary rage. A reply was written and shewn to the professor, who happened to be in London, and, at his very earnest request, the reply was suppressed. The editor of the Review saying that the article was written by a stranger, not by any habitual writer in the Review, and that he had not seen it before it was printed, otherwise it should not have gone in.

Had the professor himself been a writer in the Review, this would probably not have happened; but it is well known that he openly condemned the asperity of that publication, and certainly could not have been the author of any of those abusive articles with which that very able publication abounds.

Professor Playfair was never married: we have seen, that in the first part of his life he maintained his father's family; and, in 1795, a brother who died left a young family. The professor entirely provided for two sons that were left, and assisted the widow and three daughters.

His mother and sisters lived with him at Edinburgh, and in the winter he often had noblemen's and gentlemen's sons of distinction, who boarded in his house. Amongst others was Lord John Russel, who, if it were possible, promises to add to the lustre of his family-name.

Ever since his return from Italy, in October, 1817, Professor Playfair's health was evidently on the decline; and, about the middle of June, he was severely attacked by a violent disease in the intestines, which put an end to his existence on the 20th of July, at seven in the morning.

Through life he was kind and generous to his relations; in his friendships he was select; and we have seen, in two instances, what lengths he went to serve those who had the advantage of being of the number.

* If this complaint was well founded, the abuse of the writer of the Supplement must be very much otherwise. There must have been a great similarity in language and thoughts where an acute Edinburgh Reviewer could not make a distinction without a variation in the type! The avowal is singularly simple.

The esteem in which he was held by those who had the best opportunities of knowing his private worth, is evident, by the sensation his loss has produced.

As to science, he was to the end zealous in the cause of its promotion. We lately gave an account of his discovery concerning the rays of the sun entering a darkened room through a hole in the shutter of the window. His account, too, of the wonderful velocity with which the timber felled on a mountain in Switzerland descended by a wooden trough to a Lake eight miles off, is a proof of his constant attention to the collection of all those facts that contribute to the increase of knowledge. His preface to the second part of the Supplement of the Encyclopædia Britannica is a master-piece. It displays a variety of knowledge, deep thinking, and deep research.

The funeral of this much regretted scholar took place on Monday, July 26th, in Edinburgh, and the ceremony presented a solemn and mournful spectacle.

The students of the Natural Philosophy Class went to Professor Playfair's house, Albany-row, from the College-yard, at half-past one o'clock. The Professors of the University met at Dr. Gregory's at the same time; and walked in procession, preceded by their officers, bearing their insignia reversed, and covered with crape, to the professor's house, where they were in readiness to receive the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City. The members of the Royal Society, the Astronomical Institution, Royal Medical Society, &c. were received in the different apartments of the house of this friend of genius and learning.

At half-past two, this affecting procession advanced from the Professor's house up Duke-street, through St. Andrew's-square, and along Prince's-street, and the Regent's-bridge, to the Calton burying-ground, in the following order:

Mutes.

The Students of the University who had attended his Class.

Batonmen, Ushers, and Mutes.

The Body

Supported by Pall-bearers and Relatives.

The Magistracy and Town-Council, in their Robes, preceded by the City Officers and the City Maces, with their insignia reversed, covered with crape.

The Principal and Professors of the University.

The Royal Society.

The Astronomical Institution.

The Royal Medical Society, with a numerous train of Friends and Acquaintances.

The whole procession went four-and-four; and it is supposed the whole train of mourners

mourners consisted of not less than 500 persons.

All the windows in the streets through which the funeral passed were filled with ladies, seemingly anxious to view so large an assemblage of learning and talent. On reaching the burying-ground, the gentlemen who preceded the corpse opened two-and-two, and uncovered as it passed to the place of interment.

After the funeral, the students of his class met to consider on a means of testifying, by a monument, or in some other way, their respect for his memory. In the *funereal cortege*, as published in the *Edinburgh papers*, we did not see the body of the clergy mentioned as assisting, though, of public men, they were, we believe, the only exception.

CORNUCOPIA.

THE ADMIRERS OF THE MIDDLE AGE.

WHY do the foolish people, who are so very anxious to see the middle age return, not go still farther back, and endeavour to restore the primitive age, with its state of innocence? At any rate, such an attempt were not more preposterous than the other; and, if we succeed in re-ascending to the beginning of Creation, the middle age will, in time, come of itself.

RIDICULOUS ANGER.

Nothing can be more ridiculous than an insignificant man in a fit of anger: He is a mole-hill vomiting fire.

TO A HUNGRY POET.

You wish to live by poetry, my friend?—Do you feel satisfied, then, by being ridiculed?

OF THE SCHOOLS OF ART.

The Italians in painting are poetical, the Flemings prosaic. The former selected the most beautiful forms in Nature, and combined them by an exercise of the reason and imagination; but the latter looked only at the ordinary appearances of Nature, and exercised only the memory, in delineating what they had actually seen. The Flemings displayed no invention; but their works are monuments of their industry, and of the correct minuteness of their recollection. Such was the characteristic difference of the two schools before the time of Rubens, who gave a new era to the fine arts among the Flemings.

There is in every kind of the fine arts a general character, which marks the school, and which the works of all the artists of the same country more or less possess. Besides this, every school has one leading and principal artist, who is at the head of all the school; at the same time, there are classes in every school, who have each respectively their chief. But the chief of a class ought never to be regarded as the chief of a school. Few men would hesitate to declare, that Shakespeare is the greatest poet

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whom England has produced; but, although he has written more lyrical poems than Gray, no one for an instant would think him entitled to rank in the lyrical class with that author, or even with many far inferior. It is thus in painting, that, while we speak of an artist in his general character, we allude only to his general superiority, and not to the particular line in which he may be most distinguished. A man may possess talents applicable to a variety of pursuits, in each of which he may shew himself above mediocrity, and not appear to reach excellence in any; yet, nevertheless, he may be entitled, by the variety, strength, and comprehensiveness, of his powers, to be considered as greatly superior to others, who, in particular departments, have risen much higher. In estimating the rank of a man of genius, it seems therefore necessary, that we should judge by the whole character of the individual, and not by particular faculties; and, in estimating the comparative merits of the different schools of art, we ought not to form our opinion by the merits of one or two artists, but by the united effect of the productions of all. And, in estimating the peculiar characteristics of any school, we ought not to form our opinion by the character displayed in the best pictures, but by the things for which every description of painting in the school seems to be particularly remarkable. Thus, if the Italian school of painting be the poetical, and the Flemish the prosaic, we need not hesitate to say, that the obvious tendency of the English is to form the philosophical, or that in which the power of selecting is eminently exerted, and the judgment of combining is also employed; but that, in addition to these, the faculty of anticipating the reasonableness of the combination is exercised. The English, like the Flemings, consider the art of painting as an imitation of things visible in Nature; but, like the

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Italians,

Italians, they are sensible that it possesses a moral capacity; and it is owing to this, that, although the legitimate pictures of English artists represent forms and situations that may exist, yet they possess an interest, arising from the reasonableness of the combinations, which places them in a different class of art from that which considers the exactness of resemblance as the chiefest excellence.

FEMALE CHARACTERISTIC.

We should certainly soon not know any more what beauty is, if it were in the power of the *belles* to make one another ugly.

THE DREADED.

Nothing is more dreaded than what is least dreadful,—death.

THE ASSUMING.

Who would believe it?—That wrangling old woman, who for some time played the praying-sister, and is a little out of her mind, fancies herself an immediate descendant from heaven, and that her name is—Philosophy.

THOMAS EARL OF DUNDONALD.

Thomas, the father of Archibald, the present earl, was a very eccentric genius, an excellent mechanic, a good chemist, and engineer. The most important of his mechanical works, was his seizing the bold idea of conducting water from the Pentland-hills, near Edinburgh, up to the crest of the eminence on which the castle is built. In this grand undertaking he was assisted by his friend the Rev. Doctor Webster. When every thing was prepared, the lords of the session, and municipal authorities of Edinburgh, assembled, and went in grand procession, to give *eclat* to the opening of the works, and confer a public honor upon the illustrious genius who had planned and executed this benevolent work. Upon a signal given, the water-works were set in motion; and, to the astonishment and delight of applauding thousands, appeared in abundance at each appointed place. Pleased with the complete success of his undertaking, his lordship, tapping Doctor Webster on the shoulder, said, "Well, Doctor, after having sent water up-hill, don't you think I might ride through hell without being singed?" To which strange question, put to him in the hearing of the high and low, the reverend gentleman gravely yet facetiously replied: "If you attempt it, my lord, you had better provide similar water-works, and set them playing upon you."

ON CERTAIN POETS.

It happens to me exactly as to posterity: I cannot retain the names of the greater part of our best modern poets.

DURATION OF LIFE.

Our life lasts seventy years, or at most eighty: Happy might many an author deem himself, if he could apply this aphorism to the best of his works.

HATRED AND LOVE.

Hatred is at least an honest passion, —while love is too often a hypocrite.

DISTRESS.

Distress is an excellent school-mistress: But no man likes to put himself under her tuition.

SENDING CHALLENGES IN INDIA.

A most gratifying instance of the philosophical administration of the laws, was recently shewn, in a trial in the Recorder's Court at Bombay, on an information filed by the King's Advocate-General against an officer of the 17th regiment of Light Dragoons, for sending a challenge to Charles Norris, esq. magistrate at Kaira, in consequence of his having pronounced judgment according to the law, on some followers of the regiment, who had cut down fruit-trees belonging to the natives.

Rex v. Capt. Adams.

Mr. Norris, on his examination, stated that Mr. Dunlop, the collector, had arrested a party of fellows, caught in the act of cutting down a rayen tree in Sundana. Mr. Norris examined them, and they confessed that they had cut the tree, and had been apprehended by the villagers. He sentenced them to be flogged, and imprisoned five days,—a punishment specified in the regulations, which Mr. Norris was sworn to observe. The prisoners were natives. In the course of the day, when the sentence was pronounced, Lieut. Darcy, of the 17th regiment, sent a dragoon-serjeant to Mr. Norris, to enquire whether it was true that some of his men were in gaol? Mr. Norris told him they had been guilty of an irregularity, and must be punished, but would be released in a few days. Lieut. Darcy afterwards remonstrated with Mr. Norris against the sentence. The latter told him the nature of the offence; that the kerney or rayen tree produced a yellow fruit, much eaten by the natives, and was planted near their villages. Mr. Darcy said, that if Mr. Norris persisted in ordering the men to be flogged, he would not act as one gentleman ought towards another. Mr. Norris answered, that whatever opinion Mr. Darcy might form, he should not act in his conscience as an upright man, if he did not do his duty, and direct

direct the law to take its course. Two days afterwards, Capt. Adams came to the house of Mr. Norris, and delivered a message to him in the name of Mr. Darcy, saying, that that gentleman thought himself entitled to demand satisfaction, and he came to demand it. Mr. Norris sent Capt. Robertson to Capt. Adams with a letter. Capt. Robertson proved that he delivered this letter to Capt. Adams; and, in a conversation with that gentleman, told him that Mr. Norris was bound by his office to do his duty; that the act for which he was challenged was an official act; and that if he answered it, he would give up the independence of his office, which he was bound and sworn to uphold. Capt. Adams said, he thought the challenge could not be withdrawn till Mr. N. would accede to one or other of two conditions: 1. To express his sorrow for having flogged the men; or, 2. To agree to remunerate them. Capt. Robertson said, in his mind, these conditions could not be agreed to; but he would communicate them to Mr. Norris.

After the evidence for the crown was closed, Mr. Woodhouse addressed the court on behalf of the defendant, Capt. Adams. The Recorder summed up the evidence, and the jury, in half an hour, returned a verdict of **GUILTY**, but recommended the defendant strongly to the favourable consideration of the court.

Rex v. Lieut. Darcy.

The same evidence was produced against this defendant, and the jury pronounced a verdict of **GUILTY**, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court.

On the 6th of November, the defendants were brought up for the judgment of the court. The Advocate-General said, he had received the orders of government to ask for as lenient a sentence as the court could consider consistent with what was required by the nature of the offence. He therefore prayed, in the benevolent spirit of the British law, for judgment tempered with mercy.

The Recorder delivered the sentence in an impressive and animated manner, on the great impropriety of the conduct of the defendants. He applauded the conduct of Mr. Norris. He had made an offer to drop the whole affair, on their merely withdrawing the challenge, which, however, to that moment remained unrevoked. He also highly praised the very honourable and conciliatory conduct of Capt. Robertson. He said, "that, in apportioning the amount of punishment, the court felt a peculiarly awful responsibility; that the

court had highly praised the conduct of the prosecutor, and had held out the assurance, that he would find in that court, and in the law, protection in the exercise of his just authority. That, if that pledge were not made good; if the gentlemen in judicial situations should feel that such insults to their authority by the military officers were not efficiently repressed, he must expect that, on repetition of such insults, (and he could not doubt that they would, if this went off with a slight punishment, be both soon imitated, and frequently repeated,) the provincial magistrates, feeling that they had no efficient protection in the government, nor in that court, would be induced to protect themselves from further insults; and, whatever fatal consequences might follow, would be the direct and natural consequences of the ill-timed lenity of that court in this case, and would thus be justly imputable to himself and the other judges, who were now called upon, with him, to repress such scenes, by the example then to be afforded. That the court, however, attended to the difference of climate between this country and England, and to the effect of lengthened imprisonment here. That they had also attended to the particular season of the year at which the sentence was pronounced; that the sentence was therefore fixed at the period of eleven months' imprisonment."

THE MERRY-MAKER.

Nothing can put me more out of humour than what is called a merry-maker:—such a fellow deserves his name with about the same right that a lady of pleasure does her's.

HONOUR.

Parvus should have robbed you of your honour? What strange complaint, my good Ariste! What have you now really no more honour left? Parvus has scandalized and calumniated you: but such people as believe the scandalizer and calumniator, surely cannot have your honour in their possession.

CHARACTERISTIC OF THE DISSOLUTE.

Man is generally much pleased to behold the ills he owes to his debaucheries visited upon other men, who are free from similar excesses; and nothing gives, for example, a drunkard greater pleasure, than if he perceives a water-drinker with a *red* nose.

THE UNFORTUNATE SATIRIST.

Poor Mævius! with his witless satires, he makes every fool his enemy, and not a single wise man his friend.

NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

A HISTORY of the Republic of Venice, has appeared, from the pen of COUNT DARU.—The History of Venice has been often written, but, until the French armies conquered and annihilated it, no history could be otherwise than imperfect. The whole of the archives of this celebrated republic fell into the hands of the French, who sent them to Paris; and it was in consulting these authentic documents, that Count Daru found the materials for his important work. The mysterious policy of the council of Ten, and the still more mysterious system of the State Inquisition, are now for the first time brought before the public eye in all their horrors. No one can doubt the truth of the details, for they are their own historians; and, at a period when the Jesuits are being re-established, and the Inquisition revived, it may not be unimportant to transcribe a few of the laws which governed the tribunal of Blood. The original manuscript is dated June 23, 1454, and is thus headed,—“We, the state-inquisitors, having to establish our statutes, for us and for our successors, decree: All the regulations and orders of the tribunal shall be written by one of us. No secretary shall be employed, excepting for copying mandates, to be executed without initiating him in the secrets of the council.” The tribunal shall have the greatest number possible of chosen observers, (spies,) as well amongst the nobility, as amongst the people, and the monks. They may be promised rank and honours, and exemption from paying taxes; and, if they are in debt, or accused of any criminal offence, they may be given a *safe conduct*, but for eight months only; and to be renewed, if their information continues to merit it.

“Four of these explorers (spies) shall be constantly attached, without its being known to each other, to the hotel of each of the foreign ambassadors residing in this city, to render an account of all that passes, and of those who come and go.

“If they cannot succeed in penetrating the ambassador's secrets, orders must be given to some Venetian exile to endeavour to obtain an asylum in his palace; and measures shall be taken so that he shall not be troubled, but, on the contrary, rewarded according to his services.

“The secretaries of the respective embassies must be gained, if possible, in offering them 100 crowns per month; simply for revealing the communications

that a noble Venetian may have with the minister. These overtures must be made by a *monk* or a *Jew*: these fellows sneak in every-where.

“Whenever the senate nominates an ambassador to a foreign court, the tribunal will send for him, and order him to dive into the secrets of the prince, and find out the reports of his ambassador at Venice: he will make these communications to the tribunal, without mentioning them in his dispatches to government.

“Independent of this precaution, similar instructions will be given to his secretaries; who are besides directed to acquaint the tribunal, if their master demands or accepts anything for himself or friends.

“When the tribunal shall have judged the death of any one necessary, the execution shall never be public. He shall be secretly drowned, at night, in the canal Orfano.

“Every two months the letter-box for Rome shall be brought, and the letters opened, to see what the Papists are doing.

“The Governors of Cyprus and Candia are authorized, secretly, to take away the life of any person they think dangerous.

“If a noble Venetian reveals to the tribunal that proposals have been made him from an ambassador, he shall be authorized to carry on the correspondence; and, when the fact is ascertained, the intermediate agent shall be secretly drowned, provided it be neither the ambassador himself, nor his secretary of legation, but a person one may feign not to know.

“If, for any offence whatever, a patrician seeks an asylum in the palace of a foreign minister, care must be taken to kill him there without delay.

“An exile cannot be recalled, except he reveals some secrets, or procures the arrest, or kills another criminal; but he can only be pardoned entirely, in the case where the person he kills is more important than himself.”

We will not extend our quotations: these will suffice to shew the merits and demerits of this weak and wicked government, even the virtues of which were stained by the considerations of sordid interest. Hence its glorious resistance to the popes in the plenitude of their power, and its decree, in 1768, against the increase of the real property of the church: it is, *mutatis mutandis*, our statute of mortmain.

It will readily be seen, that this is a
most

most important work; 4000 manuscripts have been consulted for it; and we may safely pronounce it a well-written and complete History of the Republic of Venice.

An Historical Essay on the Temporal Power of the Popes, and the Abuses they have made of their Spiritual Government, has made its appearance.—An account of the abuses committed by the popes, in their spiritual ministry, published in a Catholic country, is naturally calculated to excite surprise. What new Fra. Paolo have we, who dares, unblushingly, attack the infallible head of the church? The preface tells us, that “the Spanish manuscript was sent from Saragossa, where it was discovered in 1809.” This flimsy veil was soon rent: it was evidently not the production of either Spanish monk or friar, but of a man, who, if not free, had been, at least, long acquainted with the principles and practice of civil and religious freedom; and at length the certitude fixed upon M. DANNOU, a distinguished member of the Institute. We would willingly give a specimen of the papal horrors traced by this masterly hand, but the work is so full of them, that we are at a loss where to choose. We will take the portrait of Sextus the Fifth.

“The successor of Gregory XIII. was the too-famous Sextus the Fifth, a sanguinary old man, who knew not how to govern save by the executioner, and who, without any advantage to the holy see, by his bulls sowed troubles in other kingdoms. He professed a high esteem for Henry I. of France, and Elizabeth of England, and excommunicated them both. He dreaded and detested Philip II. of Spain, and wished to get Naples from him; yet seconded him against Elizabeth; and, by a solemn bull, made him a present of England, and declared Elizabeth an usurper, heretic, &c. and ordered the English to join the Spaniards in dethroning her. However, Philip failed in his enterprise, and the pope rejoiced at it nearly as much as Elizabeth; and he recommended her to carry the war into the heart of Spain.

“In spite of his aversion and contempt for the Leaguers, he anathematized the king of Navarre, and the prince of Condé, calling them an impious and bastard race, relapsed heretics, enemies of God and religion, and, releasing all their subjects from their allegiance, declared them and their descendants deprived of all rights, and incapable of ever possessing any principality. This bull commences by a most insolent display of pontifical power: ‘superior to all the

potentates of the earth, for hurling infidel princes from the throne, and precipitating them into the abyss, as the ministers of Lucifer.’ The king of Navarre, (afterwards Henry IV.) acted like Elizabeth. He excommunicated the pope, in his turn, and Sextus praised this courageous resistance, and threw himself into the arms of Henry. He ordered Henry III. to appear before him in two months. The king of Navarre advised resistance. ‘We must conquer or perish,’ said he. A bishop of Chartres laughed at these censures, and said ‘they had lost their virtue, being frozen in passing the Alps.’ But the poignard of Jacques Clement was more efficacious; and, if we may credit the Leaguers, Pope Sextus, in his joy, compared the act to the incarnation of the Word, and the resurrection of Jesus Christ.”

The esteem of the public for this work is such, that it has gone through four large editions in a few months.

The History of Joan d’Arc, Maid of Orleans, has appeared, by M. LE BRUN DES CHARMETTES.—This is a French national work; and, at a period when the politics of England, aided by her arms, endeavour to exert an undue influence over France, it is no bad set-off to produce a popular work, in which the English might be painted in the most odious and contemptible colours, without violating the truth of history. As Englishmen, we blush for the iniquities of our country; and would wish the facts buried in eternal oblivion. Yet we cannot but admire the patriotism of M. des Charmettes in bringing them forward. May it be a living lesson to certain statesmen of the present day. The author has collected, from the various public libraries and collections of archives, every thing that concerns his heroine; “but, whether she was inspired or not,” he says, “he leaves in doubt; and wishes his readers to

“Confess the Almighty just;
And, what we can’t unriddle, learn to trust.”

Picturesque Promenades in Constantinople, and on the Banks of the Bosphorus, have been published, by Colonel PERTUISIER, who was attached to the French embassy at the Ottoman Porte.—To write a learned work is much less difficult than to write an elegant or an interesting one; for the former, the author has only to go and rummage over the immense stores of the royal library, and he is sure to find an abundance of materials relative to his subject, be it what

what it may. These, thrown into notes at the bottom of his pages, give the work an air of learning,—just as the beard gives the goat an air of gravity. To compose the latter, the author, already rich in classic lore, insensibly blends it with the stores of his own imagination, makes them both tend to one point, and form a whole, so harmonious in its parts, that the modern portion wears the august form of antiquity, and the ancient assumes all the charms of novelty. Such, in a few words, is the character of the "Picturesque Promenades" of Colonel Pertuisier. The shores of the Bosphorus is classic ground, and he treads them as a classic. And what recollections does not Byzantium furnish! What virtues and what vices have not adorned and disgraced the capital of Thrace! Every thing in its excess may be found in its history, from the grossest superstition to the wildest heathenism,—virtues of the most splendid order, shaded by vices the most execrable; and Colonel Pertuisier, in his Walks, fails not to bring them to our recollection with such ease and grace, that we scarcely perceive he has digressed from his subject. As a poet and philosopher, he rambles through the city of wonders, and describes all he sees with the hand of a master; so that we scarcely needed his atlas, magnificent as it is, to bring the scenes in perspective before our eyes. The advantages of his situation enabled him to form a more correct judgment than many other travellers of the objects before him;—the laws, manners, and customs, of the people, for instance. We fancy, from the report of travellers, that all Turkish women are as slaves to their husbands,—that they are locked-up, and dare not stir anywhere. Colonel P. convinces us to the contrary, although he is far from drawing a flattering portrait of conjugal happiness; yet, when the ladies can walk in the streets, and take an excursion into the fields, attended only by a child, and protected from the vulgar gaze by a thick veil, we are tempted to conclude, that they are not quite so broken in spirit, quite so bent to the system of passive obedience, as we imagined. We are almost inclined, on reading the pages of Colonel P. to conclude, that polygamy, whether forbidden or not by Scripture, is some preservation from the wanton aberrations of lawless love. The Turk seeks not to ruin the peace of his neighbour's family; he is content with the variety supplied by his own; and to such an excess is what he conceives modesty carried to in him, that no one must ask

him after the health of his wife, even if she is in the straw: he regards the very allusion to such a circumstance as an insult to her virtue. This excessive delicacy of the Orientals is beautifully illustrated by Montesquieu, in his Persian Letters. In Europe, no sooner is the marriage-ceremony performed than it is consummated, and the bride unblushingly receives visits on the morrow. In Persia her blushes are spared; none can tell the day, the hour, or month, when she becomes the partner of her lord's bed. What a lesson for Europeans!

In addition to a careful and accurate description of every thing rare and curious in Constantinople, and on the banks of the Bosphorus, which will interest all classes of readers, and he read at all times with pleasure, he gives us a ravishing description of Therapia, known to the ancients under the name of Pharmacias, *Φαρμακίας κόλπος*, Gulph of Poisons; because, said they, it was there that Medæa deposited her poisons. His description of the modern Greeks, though it bears not the character of their antique glory, yet shews them far from being so lost to that sense of independent feeling which the intriguing agents of the British government would lead us to believe: they retain still the sentiment of what once they were: the language of Homer and Demosthenes has come down to them with the traditions of their former glory. Subjected to the Turks, and the unwilling slaves of tyrants, they are impatient to break their chains. Napoleon would have done it for them; Alexander promised it them; but England judged it better to rivet them stronger:—after inviting them to burst their bonds, she gives them up to the vengeance of their oppressors. To those who fancy that the language of Homer and Anacreon is forgotten the author offers a rich treat, in specimens of modern Greek poetry not unworthy of her best days. At present, however, modern Greek is not a fixed language; its affinity to its classic parent is great, but it has become deformed by the introduction of Turkish and European words. With the exception of these, it is easy, as Colonel Pertuisier shews, to bring most of its expressions back to a classic standard; and what may we not hope, when we find a certain degree of the liberty of the press existing even at Constantinople, and modern Greeks translating English works into their native tongue. We need mention but one family, that of Nanos, in which literary talent seems hereditary. One of the sons, now invested with the important

tant functions of *chargé des affaires* of the Sublime Porte at the court of France, has already translated Mitford, and is now occupied on a translation of Gillies' History of the World, though he has scarcely reached his twenty-fifth year.

Of the atlas to the work a few words only is necessary to be said. Independent of the value of the plates for the illustration of the work, they are executed with such care, as to be worthy of framing for an apartment.

The Theory of Public Credit, has appeared, from the pen of the CHEVALIER HENNET.—This work is the very reverse of many, in which the title is the best part of the work; for, in this, it is the worst. It is not a theory of public credit that M. Hennet gives us; but rather the history of its progress in France and England. He traces it from the cradle, if one may use the expression, and follows it through all its mazes, till it arrived at that colossal height, of which former ages, and even the seventeenth century, had not the most remote idea. Credit is a bold creation, and the child of liberty; and such is the sympathy between parent and child, that the slightest attack on the former is sensibly felt by the latter. In England, public credit takes its date from the glorious Revolution in 1688. Before that period there was no credit, because there was no public faith, and because the will of the king was paramount to the laws. Despotism may boast the power to oppress and destroy, but the hand of liberty alone is really mighty; and if kings only knew their true interest, they would willingly forego every particle of despotism. A free people will give a thousand times more legally, than despotism and tyranny, with all their racks and chains, would ever extort.

The history of the French finances is curious. The grand resource of all the monarchs, from Hugh Capet to Louis XVI. was the creation and sale of offi-

ces; and Mr. Pitt was never so ingenious in discovering new objects of taxation, as the French government was in inventing new offices, for the purpose of raising temporary supplies. These offices were hereditary; and Mr. H. proves, from authentic documents, that they were often sold at two years' purchase. Sully, unable to eradicate the evil, confirmed their perpetuity, and levied a tax on them annually of one-sixtieth part of the price of the office. This tax was not compulsory; but, if not paid, the places escheated to the crown. To give an idea of the ridiculous nature of many of the offices thus purchased and patenteed, the author gives an edict of Louis XIV. which runs thus: 'Louis, by the grace of God, &c. we have created, &c. by our letters-patent the office of hay-salesman; inspectors of breaking-up old ships and boats; wine-tasters; mud-rakers; examiners of the tongues of swine, to ascertain whether they did not die of disease; of calves; butter-inspectors, cheese-tasters, &c.' Many of these places entitled the parties to precedence, and conferred the rank of nobility, which entitled them to an exemption of taxes. Colbert suppressed many, yet left 46,780; and Necker, in 1781, enumerated 3,780 offices which conferred nobility. The Revolution was wanting, to root out this enormous evil.

The History of the Finances of M. Hennet is the best history of the causes of the French Revolution that has been published; every fact has been selected from the archives of the minister of Finance; they are all authentic, and form a most curious mass of information, which no other person could have collected. A translation of the work into English, is a desideratum which, we hope, will soon be supplied. His historical view of the English finances, though drawn from the best sources, is less interesting to us; but forms a very proper supplement and object of comparison in the original.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

STANZAS.

CAN I forget, oh, heavenly light!
Can I forget those eyes so bright,
Still beaming love and young delight?
Oh, never, never.

Can I forget the deep-brown hair,
Rich clustering o'er thy forehead fair,
Entangling transport unaware?
Oh, never, never.

Can I forget the lovely glow
On thy soft cheek; or the pure snow
Which heaves with Pity's breath below?
Oh, never, never.

But more, far more, th' exalted mind,
That living fountain, where I find
All that is noble, all that's kind:—
Oh, can I ever

All these forget? Oh, heavens! forget?—
I see, I feel, them glowing yet,
Pole-stars are these which never set.

No, never, never.

DODONE'S

DODONE'S PREDICTION.—AN ECLOGUE.

BY S. E. WILLIAMS.

[In a grove in the neighbourhood of Dodona, a town in Epiré, stood a temple sacred to Jupiter, which possessed the power of prophecy; and oracles were frequently delivered there by the sacred oaks and doves. Near this temple were a stream and fountain of cool water, which had the power of igniting whatever touched them; and here resided Dodone, the daughter of Jupiter and Europa.—“Totnes (says Leland) was formerly Dodones.” Ancient history and legends say, that Brute and his Druids landed at Totnes. Westcote, Geoffry of Monmouth, and Hevilan, quoted by Camden, say that Brutus, the famous Trojan, landed there; which is corroborated by a tradition, attached for ages to a large rock in the town, that Brutus first set foot on it, on his landing in Britain, and it was thence called Brutus' stone. “When Brute and his Druids (says a learned and ingenious gentleman) sailed up the river Dart, seeing the promontory now called Dartington-hill covered with oaks, they naturally exclaimed, *Δοδωνή, Δοδωνή!* meaning the Temple of Dodone; and, as soon as they had settled, they built a temple in the most sequestered part of the grove, near a beautiful fountain, the remains of which are yet discernible, and dedicated it to Dodone, to whom they sacrificed, as the presiding goddess of their fortunes.]*

FAR from the mad'ning town's discordant noise,
Where tumult revels in her empty joys;
What time meek Evening draws her dusky veil,—
And crystal dew-drops down her mantle steal.
Eve! for whom Dart more silent rolls his stream,
Or sleeps enamour'd of her sober beam;
On his luxuriant banks I trod the glade,
To where Dodone rests in holy shade.
The sun's last rays had left the peaceful scene;
No quivering zephyr broke the blest serene;
The hum of toil had sunk as vesper rose;
Toll'd had the solemn knell of day's repose;
The blackbird long had lull'd his mellow lay;
Hush'd was each carol, still was every spray;
The beetle's buzz forsook the verdant vale,
And e'en the whisp'ring reeds forgot their tale.
Here, as in contemplation wrapt, I stood
Upon the bosky margin of the flood,
At once a lambent radiance, brighter far
Than Phœbus shoots from his meridian car,
Burst from yon wood. A fair celestial sprite
Rode on the silv'ry stream of liquid light:
She wav'd her wand amidst her bright attire,
Then sang in strains that warbled like the lyre:

* Every tradition on this most curious subject is worthy of being transferred to our pages; and we shall feel ourselves greatly obliged, if this intelligent correspondent will do us the favour to collect and transmit them.—E.D.

“What pensive wanderer of the Muse's train,
“Seeks the lone shadows of Dodone's fane?
“Once, mid these darksome haunts and vocal groves,
“Attentive thousands heard my plaintive doves?
“Once thrill'd the Fates from my prophetic shell,
“And wond'ring nations trembled at my spell.
“But, ah! long has the with'ring willow spread
“Its bending branches o'er my drooping head;
“My guardian oak the rustling tempest heaves,
“And scatters o'er the wild my bed of leaves.
“Behold where yon tall turrets proudly rise,
“And pierce with golden points the azure skies,
“There Brute first landed with his Trojan host,
“And Romans fix'd their standards on my coast,
“Mix'd their bold blood with Britain's noble race,
“And native virtue reared with classic grace.
“These are my sons! my first, my darling, pride,
“Whom Heav'n protect, and every good betide.
“Once Fortune smil'd upon my favourite walls,
“And wealth and honour crown'd my trophied halls;
“Fair Commerce laugh'd upon my crowded strand,
“And Ceres strew'd her gifts with bounteous hand.
“At length, alas!—be curst the evil hour!
“A charter came, conferred by regal pow'r:
“With open arms my sons received the prize,
“And rent with grateful shouts the echoing skies.
“But, as the sweetest plant may poison yield,
“As lurks the adder in the sunny field;
“From its fair folds the asp Corruption sprang,
“And tore their bosoms with its venom'd fang.
“All, all, must perish! soon or late must turn
“With equal lot to all the fatal urn:
“The fragrant lily, and the noxious weed,
“Must droop and wither in the hour decreed;
“And barren deserts, and a fruitful clime,
“Fall to the sickle of resistless Time.
“But, years roll on! my golden reign returns!
“Again sweet incense on my altar burns,
“Again the oaken wreath adorns my brows,
“And vernal foliage hangs upon my boughs.
“See lovely Peace her olive chaplet weave,
“And Truth and Freedom bless the sacred wreath;
“With buoyant step the graceful maids advance,
“And consecrate my regions as they dance;
“While Plenty, blooming like the orient morn,
“Flings her choice blessings from her lib'ral horn.
“Hear,—nor discredit my prophetic song!
“No more shall charter'd fools my people wrong,
“But curst Corruption shall my vengeance feel,
“And spurn'd, detested, die beneath my heel.
“Dethron'd, no more shall ranc'rous Discord reign,
“And place and pension perish with their queen.

“No

"No starved attorney shall old feuds revive,
 "And on the vitals of my children thrive;
 "But, sheath'd the bloody blade of social strife,
 "No edge shall sharpen but the carving knife.
 "On annual turtles shall my heroes dine,
 "And quaff, with mutual pledge, their joyous
 wine.

"The old no more with loud invective rail,
 "But tell, unwearied, their twice-told tale;
 "My matrons too, with pictur'd troops, shall
 raise

"Their harmless conflict on the field of baize;
 "Nor their bold chieftains, warlike Basto-
 Ponto,

"Dread the fell stoop of kite-like *Quo War-
 ranto*.

"No more shall *rules* and *motions* break their
 rest,

"Nor dire *Mandamus* rear his hated crest;
 "But round the laurel shall the olive twine,

"And loyal *ins* with *outs* in friendship join.

"Henceforth when Sol behind yon hill retires,

"And lights the crimson west with gentler
 fires,

"Celestial elves that shun his furious ray,

"Shall on my stream's smooth surface spor-
 tive play;

"Then, undisturb'd, shall Fancy's vot'ry rove,

"And woo the Muse amidst my hallow'd
 grove."

She sang! and Echo sweet prolong'd her
 tone.

Then sank the phantom to her shady throne.

MY MISTRESS'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

TRUE poets move, said Horace long ago,
 Their auditors to Thebes, or Jericho;

But how much more does my fair girl excel,
 Who wafts me by a glance from heav'n to hell?

How stale and flat e'en eloquence appears!

But she at once rivets my ravish'd ears:

Nor could great Cicero, with all his art,

Carry such prompt conviction to my heart.

No music can like her my passions sway,

She thrills each chord with rapture or dismay;

Keener than Hamlet's friends, she knows
 each stop,—

From lowest note e'en to my compass top.

She's thus my poet, orator, musician,

And could—O, might I hope she would!—be
 also my physician!

SONNET TO BONAPARTE.

AND art thou fled! whose bright and towering
 star

Startled the nations with portentous light,

Whose meteor-fire shot thro' the despot
 night

A dread of woe, that shook the earth afar?

Was it thy hand let slip the dogs of war,

That feasted long and fiercely on the fight?

No! 'twas the envy of thine eagle's height,

Mounting in fame beyond what despots dare.

Now (awful change) thine is the ocean rock,

The vulture, and the chain. Thou art the
 thing

That poets feign'd. Yield not to sorrowing:

Great in thyself, refuse to be their mock.

Thou hast triumph'd o'er them: 'tis enough.

Nor sighs

To shame the Genius of thy victories.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To Mr. JOHN SIMPSON, of Birmingham,
 plater; for a Method of constructing
 Spring-hooks, or Woodcock-eyes, used
 for Coach Harness.

THIS improved method of construct-
 ing spring-hooks, or woodcock-
 eyes, used for various parts of coach-
 harness, consists in a particular method
 of applying the spring which is to keep
 the moveable part of the spring-hook,
 or woodcock-eye, in its proper position.
 In the common spring-hook, or wood-
 cock-eye, as heretofore constructed, the
 said spring is applied withinside the eye
 or loop, whereby it is exposed to injury,
 and is liable to be clogged with dirt and
 rust, and then it will neither effectually
 close the moveable part of the eye into
 its proper position, nor allow the same
 to be properly opened. In the improved
 method, the spring is applied at the back
 part of the joint, on which the moveable
 part turns, and is so lodged within a hol-
 low or cavity, formed in the shank of
 the spring-hook, or woodcock-eye, that

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the spring is protected from being clog-
 ged by dirt, or being diverted from its
 proper direction.

To Mr. RICHARD BLAKEMORE, of Mel-
 lingriffith Works, and JOHN JAMES, of
 Lower Redbrook, Gloucestershire; for
 Amorphous Metal Plates, and like-
 wise a Method of crystallizing, or
 rendering crystallizable, the Surface of
 Tin Plates, or Iron or Copper Plates.

The process of rolling and preparing
 the iron or copper plates or sheets for the
 reception of the amorphous metal, by
 the application of which the amorphous
 metal plates are produced, is the same
 as that ordinarily used in the manufac-
 ture of tin plates. The process also of
 uniting the amorphous metal to the sheet
 or plate of iron or copper, so as to pro-
 duce the amorphous metal plate, is the
 same as that adopted or in use at the tin-
 plate works, in the manufacture of tin-
 plates, save only that there is or may be
 some difference in the degree of heat or

U

temperature

temperature necessary to raise the amorphous metal to a due and proper state of fluidity, and to retain and regulate it in that state, and which can be ascertained and regulated only as the process or operation in its different stages proceeds by the skill and ability of the workman employed at the tin-wash and grease-pots. The patentees declare, that their invention or discovery consists in adding to the tin, whether grain, refined, or common, used in the manufacture of tin-plates, a mixture or alloy, of some or any other metal or semi-metal, capable of uniting in fusion with tin, or of any two or more of such metals or semi-metals, which said metals or semi-metals fuse, or become fluid, or, being in a state of fusion, cool, or become fixed at a different degree of heat or temperature from that of tin, and so that the quantity of such metals or semi-metals, so added to or alloyed with the tin, be sufficient, and not more than sufficient, to produce or leave on the surface of the sheet or plate, after the process is completed, evident and visible marks or impressions of crystallization. And the tin, when mixed or alloyed with such metals or semi-metals, or with any or either of them, is termed "Amorphous metal;" and the iron or copper sheets or plates, when covered or coated therewith, are termed "Amorphous metal plates."

The metals or semi-metals that are found most convenient and proper for this purpose, are zinc, bismuth, copper, lead, and brass. The quantity or proportion of such metals or semi-metals to be added to or alloyed with the tin to make the amorphous metal, and to produce the desired and certain effect of a pleasing, brilliant, and varied crystallization in the amorphous metal plate, is variable, according to the degree or depth of crystallization desired, and also according to the general character and crystalline figure or appearance which may from time to time be in vogue or called for, or suited to the taste, caprice, and opinion, of the public, by whom the manufactured goods are to be purchased or consumed. The quality of the block-tin, as it may be more or less pure, will also considerably influence as well the quantity and proportion of the alloy or mixture to be added, as also in determining the particular metal or semi-metal, or the combinations thereof, most proper for producing beautiful and brilliant crystals; much will also depend

upon the nature of the heterogeneous substance or substances which are always found to be more or less combined with the block-tin as it comes from the smelter. It is therefore thought impracticable to lay down or define any fixed proportion or proportions for the mixture of the metal or metals to be used in the composition of the amorphous metal; experience, attention, and the skill and judgment of the practical operator, must, under a due consideration of the existing circumstances, regulate it. The proportions hitherto used have varied from the twentieth part and upwards of alloy to each part of block-tin. And the effect of an improved crystallization will be produced, whether such mixture or alloy be introduced into or added to the tin, either by the mixture of the ores of the respective metals or semi-metals, or either of them, or otherwise, previous to, or in, the smelting of the block-tin before coinage, or afterwards to the block, in the manner above described.

To Mr. JOHN TURNER, of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, Button-maker; for certain Improvements in the plating of Copper or Brass, or a Mixture of Copper and Brass, with pure or standard Gold, or Gold mixed with a greater Portion of Alloy, and in the Preparation of the same for rolling into Sheets.

Mr. Turner first prepares ingots or pieces of copper or brass, or a mixture of copper and brass, in convenient lengths and sizes. He then cleans such ingots or pieces from impurity, and makes their surfaces as level as may be; and prepares pieces or plates of pure or standard gold, or gold mixed with a greater portion of alloy of the same, or nearly of the same sizes, as the ingots or pieces of metal, and of suitable strength or thickness. He places a piece of pure or standard gold, or gold mixed with a greater portion of alloy, upon an ingot, or piece of metal intended to be plated, and hammers and compresses them both together, so that they may have their surfaces as nearly equal to each other as possible; and then binds them together, either with wire, or by any other method, in order to keep them in the same position during the process required to attach and combine them together. Afterwards he takes silver filings, or silver cut into strips, or pieces, or filings, or strips of silver mixed with a portion of alloy,

alloy, either of which he mixes with borax, or any other salt or substance calculated to assist the fusion of the silver; of this mixture he takes a portion, and lays it upon and along the edge of the piece or plate of gold, and next to the ingot of metal, so that the said mixture of silver and borax, or other salt, may lie and rest upon the edge, or between the edges of the piece or plate of gold and the ingot of metal. Having thus prepared the two bodies, or metals of pure or standard gold, or gold mixed with a greater portion of alloy, and copper or brass, or a mixture of copper and brass, he places them upon a fire in a stove or furnace, &c. where they remain until the silver and borax so placed along the edges of the metals melt and become in a state of fusion, and until the adhesion to or combination of the gold with the metal is perfect. He then takes the ingot carefully out of the stove or furnace, &c. and by this process the ingot is plated with gold, and prepared ready for rolling into sheets.

To RICHARD ORMROD, of Manchester, Iron-Founder; for an Improvement in the Manufacturing of Copper, or other Metal Cylinders or Rollers, for Calico-Printing.

These cylinders are made in the usual way: they are generally formed of copper or brass, or copper and brass united, and are either cast or made from plates soldered together. The invention is equally applicable, whether the cylinders are formed in the one method or the other. He first places the cylinder for about a quarter of an hour in a mixture of oil of vitriol and water, and he afterwards scours it well until every part is free from scale and dirt. After the cylinder is well cleaned, he places it on a mandrel of iron or steel, adapted as closely as possible to the hollow of the cylinder; and then passes the mandrel with the cylinder fixed upon it through a collar of iron or steel: the diameter of the collar is something smaller than that of the surface of the cylinder; the consequence of which is, that, by the pressure resulting from this operation, the pores of the metal of which the cylinder is formed are closed, and the metal being made to press equally upon the mandrel, becomes throughout of one texture, and of great and uniform hardness and solidity. The collar is fixed on a groove or bed formed in this plate or standard, on the

side opposite that upon which the power is applied, and an opening in the plate corresponds with that of the collar. Collars with apertures of different diameters may be placed, the opening in the plate or standard being made at least equal to the opening of any of the collars. The collar is about five inches in thickness, and the opening is made a little tapering, the diameter being something larger on the side opposite that upon which the power is applied than upon the other, and that end of the cylinder which is first inserted in the collar is also made slightly to taper at the extremity. The mandrel, which is of course longer than the cylinder, and, with the cylinder upon it, is put into the collar on the side opposite to that upon which the power is applied, and by the tapering of the end of the cylinder, and of the opening of the collar as above described, the extremity of the cylinder will just pass through the collar, a chain is connected at one extremity with the moving power, and at the other with the mandrel by means of a hook and socket, the end of the mandrel placed in the socket, and a steel collar or pin passes through both, and thus connected the hook fits into a link of the chain. The power being set in action, the mandrel, with the cylinder upon it, is drawn through the collar. The cylinder in this operation is prevented from being forced off the mandrel by a slit or cavity made in the end of the mandrel, into which a projection inside the cylinder at its extremity is made to fit. The operation is repeated through successive collars, whose diameters gradually diminish until the cylinder is brought to a proper state of smoothness and solidity. The number of operations must of course vary with the nature of the metal, the diameter of the cylinder, and other circumstances. The power which Mr. O. uses for the above purpose is about a hundred-horse power, estimated at the place where it acts upon the mandrel. The cylinders are usually about twenty-six inches, and thirty-six inches, in length, before they are drawn through the collars, and the operation is generally repeated until they are extended to the length of about thirty-two and forty-two inches. The diameter of the first collar is about one eighty-fourth part of an inch less than that of the outward surface of the cylinder; and of the second collar, about one eighty-fourth of an inch less than that of the first collar, and so in succession.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

J. W. PHIPSON, of Birmingham; for his improvement in manufacturing pipes, &c. for gas.—April 24.

T. WILLCOX, of Bristol, for a pneumatic stove for heating atmospheric air, and diffusing the same through houses, &c.—April 28.

J. PINCHBACK, of Atherston, for his new method of making a machine for catching flies and wasps.—May 1.

R. COPLAND, of Liverpool, for his new method of gaining power by new combinations of apparatus applicable to various purposes.—May 1.

U. HADDOCK, of Mile-End, for his im-

proved method of producing inflammable gas from pit-coal, superior in purity to any other inflammable gas.—May 4.

W. SAWBRIDGE, of White Friars-lane, Coventry, for improvements on engine-ooms for weaving figured ribbons.—May 6.

H. BOOTH, of Liverpool, for his improved method of propelling boats and other vessels.—May 6.

J. LOWDER, of Walcot, Somerset, for his machines for the preparation of hemp or flax, and other fibrous vegetable substances.—May 8.

J. MASON, of Birmingham, for a method of working the oars or paddles of boats, barges, ships, and other kinds of navigating vessels.—May 8.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Piano-forte Sonata for the Left Hand, (obligato), dedicated to his Friend, Frederic William Collard; by Frederic Kalkbrenner. 5s.

THE sonata before us, (the first and concluding improvements of which are in the unusual key of A flat,) abounds with proofs of the composer's science and talents. Were we asked whether, in many instances, this composition be not somewhat wild and fantastical in its modulation, and occasionally affected and far-fetched in the transition of its passages, we should be obliged to answer, *yes*: but, were it enquired whether, for the most part, the ideas are not novel and brilliant; whether the general cast of the piece is not of a florid, animated, and masterly, description; and whether the whole does not form a fine exercise for the rising practitioner, (especially as respecting the acquisition of a commanding execution of the left hand,) we must also say, *yes*. There are, indeed, a grace, a spirit, and a degree of invention, displayed in almost every page of this piece, which give Mr. K. a high rank among the piano-forte composers of the present day.

"Castle Forbes," a favorite Sonata for the Piano-forte; by J. Ross. 3s.

We have been too long acquainted with the talents and acquisitions of this pleasing composer, not to have taken this production in our hand with anticipated pleasure. Mr. Ross, too diffident of his powers to venture on great undertakings, and too ingenious and scientific to acquit himself ill, in moderate ones, has always appeared to us

as amiable as unambitious; and, if not endowed with the sublimer characteristics of a composer, happy in those qualities which delight, if they do not surprise, and cast over his compositions a hue of beauty and softness, that seldom fails to attract, and always repays the attention it excites. In this, our long-entertained opinion of the organist of Aberdeen, we are supported by the work now under our eye. It is spirited and graceful, varied, yet consistent; and, while throughout it manifests a respectable degree of ability, exhibits a mind benefitted by the study of the best composers, and incapable of deviating into frivolity or theoretical error. We declare ourselves pleased with the whole sonata; but should still be unjust to its author, were we to pass, without particular notice, the genuine taste displayed in the second movement, and the fancy that strikes us in the theme of the concluding rondo.

"Stirling Castle," a Divertimento for the Piano-forte; by J. C. Nightingale. 2s. 6d.

"Stirling Castle," is familiar in its style, and of sufficient merit to justify our recommending it to the attention of young students on the instrument for which it is composed. The piece consists of four movements: an introductory Larghetto, in common time; an Allegro Moderato, in the same measure; the air of "Ye banks and braes of bonny doon;" and a rondo in six quavers allegro. The first of these, if not remarkable for its taste, is smooth and free in its passages; and the second, without any very novel or striking ideas, is spirited, unembarrassed, and calculated to

to improve the juvenile finger. The Scotch air is well filled up; and the rondo (not brilliant in its subject, we are obliged in candour to say,) is conducted with some degree of address. On the whole, we certainly are kind to the talents Mr. Nightingale has exhibited in this production, if we pronounce them above mediocrity.

An Introduction for the Piano-forte; to which is added, the favorite Scotch Air (with variations) of "Ye Banks and Braes;" by J. Costellow. 2s.

The introductory movement to this sonata is uncommonly attractive. The ideas are fanciful and flowery; and the whole, to our ear, has a very striking and novel effect. The variations to the Scotch air are conceived with spirit, and claim the praise of not deviating too much from the governing theme. The general cast of the piece ranges above the reach of the very young performer; but to the port-folio of those practitioners who have arrived at the second or third stage of execution, it will be a valuable acquisition.

Costellow's Overture, (Number I.) for the Piano-forte. 2s. 6d.

This overture presents some attrac-

tive ideas, and they are not ill-connected; but we can by no means approve of all its modulations. In some instances, they are violent and unauthorized; in others, quaint and ungraceful. The rondo, however, is pleasing in its subject, judiciously conducted; and, by the Scotch air in the last page, felicitously relieved. Regarding the piece, therefore, *en masse*, we can recommend it to the attention of the practitioner, and pronounce it qualified to conciliate the general ear.

"The Cuckoo," a familiar Rondo for the Piano-forte; by T. Costellow. 1s. 6d.

The "Cuckoo," is one of those engaging trifles which are entitled to a place on the piano-forte desk of every tyro. Though comprised in a single movement, it is considerably variegated, and will scarcely fail to be agreeable to those whose ears can turn from the importance of heroic strains, and deign to listen to the simple sweetness of the rural reed. The imitation of the bird whose name forms the title of the piece, is ingeniously introduced; and the fault is avoided of dwelling upon it too much, or giving it too frequently.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 59th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FIRST SESSION of the SIXTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XXXVIII. *To enable his Majesty to make Regulations with respect to the taking and curing Fish on certain Parts of the Coasts of Newfoundland, Labrador, and his Majesty's other Possessions in North America, according to a Convention made between his Majesty and the United States of America.*—June 14.

Cap. XXXIX.—*For the more frequent Payment, into the Receipt of the Exchequer at Westminster, of Monies arising from the Duties of Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Postage in England.*—June 14.

Receivers-general of the revenue shall, in manner directed by recited Acts, make payments into the Exchequer on such days in every week as the Treasury shall direct.

Cap. XL. *To secure Spiritual Persons in the Possession of Benefices in certain Cases.*—June 14.

Securing benefices, in certain cases where dispensation is granted for holding another benefice therewith.—Incumbents

of such benefices to enjoy the emoluments.—Patrons not prevented from nominating to such benefices on death or resignation of incumbent.

Cap. XLI. *To establish Regulations for preventing Contagious Diseases in Ireland.*—June 14.

Officers of health shall annually be appointed at vestries, by inhabitants of parishes in cities and large towns.

Cap. XLII. *For raising the Sum of Twelve Millions by way of Annuities.*—June 21.

Cap. XLIII. *To authorize the Receipt and Appropriation of certain Sums voluntarily contributed by the Most Noble John Jeffreys Marquis Camden, in aid of the Public Service.*—June 21.

Cap. XLIV. *To amend an Act passed in the Fifty-seventh Year of his present Majesty, for the more effectual Punishment of Murders, Manslaughters, Rapes, Robberies, and Burglaries, committed in Places not within his Majesty's Dominions, as relates to the Trial of Murders, Manslaughters, Rapes, Robberies,*

beries, and Burglaries, committed in Honduras.—June 21.

Cap. XLV. To explain and amend certain Acts relative to the Court of Session in Scotland.—June 22.

In the case of a vacancy in the inner house of either division, a judge may be removed from the one division to the other.—Provision in the case of a vacancy among the judges officiating as permanent lords-ordinary.

Cap. XLVI. To abolish Appeals of Murder, Treason, Felony, or other Offences, and Wager of Battel, or joining Issue and Trial by Battel, in Writs of Right.—June 22.

Appeals of murder or other offences to cease and determine.—No tenant shall be received to wage battel, nor any trial be had by battel in any writ of right.

Cap. XLVII. To indemnify Persons who shall give Evidence before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal on the Bill for preventing Bribery and Corruption at the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Barnstaple, in the County of Devon.—June 22.

Cap. XLVIII. To amend an Act passed in the Fifty-fifth Year of his present Majesty, for granting to his Majesty the Sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds, towards repairing Roads between London and Holyhead by Chester, and between London and Bangor by Shrewsbury; and for giving additional Powers to the Commissioners therein named, to build a Bridge over the Menai Strait, and to make a new Road from Bangor Ferry to Holyhead, in the County of Anglesea.—July 2.

Cap. XLIX. To continue the Restrictions contained in several Acts on Payments in Cash by the Bank of England, until the 1st day of May, 1823, and to provide for the gradual Resumption of such Payments; and to permit the Exportation of Gold and Silver.—July 2.

Between Feb. 1 and Oct. 1, 1820, Bank shall pay in standard gold for notes tendered to an amount not less than the value of sixty oz., calculated after the rate

of 4l. 1s. per oz.—Between Oct. 1, 1820, and May 1, 1821, such payments shall be made in gold calculated after the rate of 3l. 19s. 6d. per oz.—Between May 1, 1821, and May 1, 1823, such payments shall be made in gold calculated after the rate of 3l. 17s. 10½d.—But the Bank may, between Feb. 1 and Oct. 1, 1820, make payments at any rate less than 4l. 1s. and not less than 3l. 19s. 6d. per oz.; and between Oct. 1, 1820, and May 1, 1821, may pay at a rate less than 3l. 19s. 6d. and not less than 3l. 17s. 10½d. on giving three days' notice in the Gazette, &c.—Such payments to be made in ingots or bars of the weight of sixty oz.—Fractional sums of less than 40s. to be paid in silver.—Bank may pay in coin on or after May 21, 1822.—Bank to deliver to Privy Council weekly accounts of average amount of their notes in circulation.—Gold and silver coin may be exported and melted.—So much of the Acts herein recited as respects the melting or exportation of gold or silver, or bullion, repealed. 9 E. 3. st. 2. cc. 1, 3.

Cap. I. To amend the Laws respecting the Settlement of the Poor, so far as regards renting Tenements.—July 2.

From and after the passing of this Act, no person shall acquire a settlement in any parish or township maintaining its own poor in England, by or by reason of his or her dwelling for forty days in any tenement rented by such person, unless such tenement shall consist of a house or building within such parish or township, being a separate and distinct dwelling-house or building, or of land within such parish or township, or of both, *bonâ fide* hired by such person, at and for the sum of ten pounds a-year at the least, for the term of one whole year; nor unless such house or building shall be held, and such land occupied, and the rent for the same actually paid, for the term of one whole year at the least, by the person hiring the same; nor unless the whole of such land shall be situate within the same parish or township as the house wherein the person hiring such land shall dwell and inhabit; any thing in any Act or Acts, or any construction of or implication from any Act or Acts, or any usage or custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

1.—*Report on the State of Hydraulic Architecture in Great Britain; from the Work of M. Dupin, by Messrs. GERARD, ARACO, and PRONY.**

MILITARY PORTS.

THE arsenal at Deptford is the least considerable of all the military

* The translation of M. Dupin's own

establishments. That at Woolwich is much more worthy of notice, as it is more spacious, and, by its position, more adapted for the construction of large vessels of war.

abstract of this great work appeared in the *Journal of Voyages*, No. III. The work itself is preparing for publication in both countries.

FROM

From 1789 to 1799, there has been expended three millions and a half of francs, for the construction of basins, depots, and workshops, for masts of ships only: therefore, from this, it is possible to form an idea of the general expenses of this establishment.

At Woolwich, M. Dupin observed a shed sheltered by a roof, the iron-work of which was covered again with sheets of the same metal. He describes a new forge, constructed at Woolwich, on the plan of Mr. Rennie, on a very large scale, the bellows and hammers of which are put in motion by three steam-engines. Anchors are manufactured there, and all large pieces of iron cast and beaten necessary for the works of ports.

The arsenal of Sheerness offers works much more worthy of notice than those at Woolwich. Built on a swampy island formed by the conflux of the Thames and Medway, it was necessary, in the first instance, to close up a factitious ground with the carcasses of old vessels sunk in the mud side by side. A short time since government bought the half of the town: they have taken down the houses to enlarge the arsenal. They have built along the Medway a magnificent quay in granite of Cornwall, upon piles sunk forty-eight feet below the surface of the water.

They were busily employed at these works when M. Dupin saw them. He describes very minutely the difficulties they had to overcome, in draining the water, driving-in the piles, and building under water, by means of the diving-bell. The working of this bell is effected by geometrical movements, parallel with three co-ordinate rectangular axle-trees, by means of iron notched roads, and wheeled notched carriages. It can be conveyed to any part under water without its being necessary to see it.

Behind the new quay at Sheerness they have built depots for masts, and docks, well worthy of notice. According to the custom of the English, the masts are preserved under water. They are ranged in piles, on floors formed by beams horizontal and parallel with each other, in contiguous harbours. Double sluice-gates before these harbours permit them to be full at low as well as at high water, and to dry them up at will; so that masts may be taken away or carried there. In fine, after the disposal of these masts, by separate parallel plans, you can draw away or place any piece you wish, without being forced to derange the others. The water is to be

drained from these docks by chain-pumps, put in action by a steam-engine of fifty-horse power.

Vessels will enter at high tide. Except in pressing cases, they wait until the tide is low, to drain off the water. They begin by opening the flood-gates, which allows it to escape from the docks, and then there is but very little water to pump off.

These magnificent works, executed in granite of Cornwall to be more durable, will be completed in ten years, and will have cost ten millions of francs.

The arsenal of Chatham also presents some new important hydraulic constructions. The old docks, which were in wood, are re-building on a very large scale in Portland stone. The old wooden docks did not close with gates turning on their hinges, but with three great wooden pannels, set at low water, and kept in their places by solid stanchions. They propose to enlarge the arsenal at Chatham very much: they wish to double it, by taking advantage of a spacious island formed before the old part by the conflux of the Medway. The new part they intend solely for the building of new ships, and the other for re-fitting the old ones. Thus, in spite of the colossal grandeur of the English navy, government aspire still higher; and, in the calm of peace, display more and more the essential elements of naval war.

The arsenal of Chatham contains a fine workshop for sawing, recently established by Mr. Brunel. It is built on an eminence. The woods for sawing arrive by a subterraneous canal, at the bottom of a well, which empties itself near the workshop. The pieces of wood are raised by a counterpoise: the counterpoise is formed by the water which proceeds from the cooler of the steam-engine, which puts the saws in motion. This water, which is generally lost, is useful at times. A frame, of very curious construction, carrying a double crane, put in motion by the steam-engine, the universal agent of the sawing-machine, ascends and descends upon a curved surface of 300 metres long: it takes away from, and brings back, the pieces of wood from their respective piles to the workshop for sawing. The arsenal at Chatham offers, moreover, several methods by which a great body of water is immediately conducted to any given point, to burst upon a fire.

The arsenal at Portsmouth is the most important and the largest of all the naval establishments:

establishments: it contains a college for the officers of the navy and builders of vessels, workshops, where they manufacture the principal objects of art in iron and copper, as well as all the blocks made use of on-board the ships of war, each article being manufactured on one general and unique model. Under the shop where the blocks are made, there is a very large and deep reservoir, communicating by pipes to the principal docks. This reservoir is generally dry. When a ship enters a dock to be repaired, it is immediately shut in; then they open a flood-gate, which allows the water it contains to flow immediately into the reservoir; afterwards, the steam-engine of the block-workshop draws off at leisure the rejected waters into the deep reservoir, and they have, as is seen, the great advantage of drawing off the water in a few minutes, when they wish to repair the ship. It is that which in many instances is such an incalculable advantage.

The last arsenal described by the author, is that of Plymouth. They were obliged to enlarge it by undermining a large rock, upon which the town is built that surrounds this establishment. The most important work that has been executed there, is the Breakwater.

These are the whole of the military establishments and ports, and their works, which they pursue with fresh ardour, although in the time of peace.

COMMERCIAL PORTS.

The works of the establishments of the commercial ports, the properties of private associations,—with which government have no concern,—are still more astonishing than those we have just described. It is impossible, in a simple detail, to enumerate the whole of the establishments and their works; we must therefore confine ourselves to the most remarkable.

The author sets out from the left bank of the Thames, and follows, to the north, the eastern coast of England and Scotland, to the Caledonian canal, the boundary of the works of art to the north of Great Britain. He coasts this canal; and, gaining the western coast of Scotland, he follows it in a southern direction, then arrives at the Western coast of England, by which he attains the southernmost point, and returns to London, after visiting all the coast which lies opposite to France.

Kingston-on-Hull is a rectangle, surrounded by two rivers, two large basins already dug, and a third, which is to be commenced forthwith. The works of

these basins are built upon an extremely muddy soil. That which requires particular means, more or less ingenious, the author offers a remarkable example of, in the description of the inverted arches, at present used for the foundation of the walls of the new entrance of the old basin. He describes, very minutely, the construction of the bridge at Sunderland, of which he gives a detailed plan; and all the hydraulic machines used at Hull and Sunderland. He gives curious and interesting details on the enclosures (*embarcadères*), which are used to shoot coals and lime from the waggons; from whence they are conveyed, on iron roads, to the vessels lying along the quays. These iron roads themselves are objects of numerous observations.

The traveller visits and describes the light-houses of Sunderland, Tynemouth, and Berwick. At Newcastle, he examines several important manufactures; and remarks, in each of them, their relative use, more or less, directly with the public works.

He goes to Scotland, after making very general observations on the social state of the country; he describes the capital, its civil establishments, buildings, monuments, &c. He treats very minutely on the works at Leith, contiguous to that city.

At Dundee, on the Tay, works still more grand give a new existence to that port.

The Lighthouse of Bell-rock, near Arbroath, completed only seven years ago, has been very fully treated on by the author, who exposes the nature of the difficulties they had to overcome in its execution, and the means employed to do so. He describes its lights, their effect, and mechanism.

The ports of Montrose, Aberdeen, and Peterhead, are the most considerable to the north of Bell-Rock, and those which M. Dupin pays the greatest attention to.

The principal port on the eastern coast of Scotland is that of Glasgow, to which must be added the stations of Greenock and Port-Glasgow. Glasgow presents a number of public works, remarked for the genius of their invention and utility; various manufactures, grand and very perfect. He describes minutely the means employed to render the river Clyde navigable for large ships from Glasgow to its entrance, the works of the Carron canal, a little to the west of Glasgow and Edinburgh, the canals of Monkland and Paisley, the navigation of the steam-boats, &c.

To the south of Glasgow they are busily

busily employed in various works, the object of which is to form new ports, or to improve the old ones; but all these works, notwithstanding their number and importance, are as nothing compared to those of Liverpool. In a space of more than two miles, a double row of large docks is not sufficient to contain all the ships which form the commerce of this town; it is necessary to make new ones, and rebuild the old ones, to make them more spacious.

These works, designed on the plans of Mr. Rennie, are executed with the most perfect means that the progress of art has been able to furnish.

New machines, the constant employment of the steam-engine, the iron roads, and the division and order of work, alternately attract the attention of the author. He runs back on the Mersey, which passes at Liverpool, until he arrives at the very remarkable entrance of the canal of the Duke of Bridgewater. He details the works of that entrance; the iron chain-bridge, which is, in that spot, to be thrown over the Mersey.

He then passes to the canals of Chester and Nantwich, and above all, that of Ellesmere, of which he describes the aqueducts. One of these aqueducts, carrying a bark, is in iron, and a thousand feet long. M. Dupin gives plans of it, and makes you acquainted with its construction.

Bristol, is after London and Liverpool, the first maritime city in England: there you will find machines and newly-constructed forges, well worthy of being studied; but these subjects are very inferior to those which the works executed for the city and the port of London present for observation since the beginning of the last century. Docks of a vast extent, capable of containing vessels of the greatest tonnage, are surrounded by magazines built on purpose, and enclosed by immense walls, to form so many free and independent ports, distinctly destined for the service of the two Indies, Antilles, and Europe; a bridge of 400 mètres, or 434 yards long, built of granite; and another, in iron, of only three arches, for a length of more than 200 mètres, or 217 yards. Such are the principal recent monuments that the capital of England offers. To form them, they have made use of the means which the science and art of the hydraulic constructions, in their most recent state of perfection, have furnished them with. They have employed the diving-bell, the

steam-engine, cranes, carriages on the iron roads, &c.

II.—*Report of the State of Naval Architecture in Great Britain, from the work of M. Dupin, by LAPLACE, ROSELY, and SANÉ.*

For some years past, the English have occupied themselves a great deal in bringing to perfection the timber-work of their vessels. They have gradually adopted a system which they actually practise, and which we attempted a century ago, but then with little success. This system consists in suppressing the the limbers of the ships' hold, and in strengthening the perpendicular bindings of the side planks and pannels by other oblique bindings in the inside. They have acknowledged, or at least they are assured that experience has made them acknowledge, the good effect of this new method, and the strength the vessels acquire by it. A great number have been built on this principle.*

After the report of M. Dupin, and the advantages which seemed to result from this system, our commissioners ordered a trial to be made upon a vessel building at the time. An experiment ought absolutely to be made on an object of this importance, it being the only method to make sure of the advantages of this new system; and such a trial can take place without any inconvenience resulting therefrom, as there would always be a good vessel; for these nautical qualities will never be altered; and, if it succeeded, the French navy would be indebted to M. Dupin for the advantages that would be derived therefrom. For some years past, the English have not confined themselves to the improvement of the timber-work only, but they have been liberal enough to consider the interior accommodation. M. Dupin, at great length, very properly appreciates the good and bad effects that ought to result from these improvements, for the health and convenience of the sailors.

The English have wrought a change in the construction in their main-masts (*mâts d'assemblage*;) instead of forming them with planks, the one placed on the other, and indented, they confine themselves to put together the rough planks, and reduce them to a plain surface, unite them with copper hoops driven half into the dis-

* There are now thirty-eight ships of the line and thirty-six frigates after this principle.

ferent pieces in contact with each other. This method seems to have succeeded, and is even preferable to the Dutch way, which has simplified the construction of masts. The French navy knew of this new process some years past. The mast of an English frigate was lost on the coast of France, which ran a-ground upon the sands of the port of l'Orient. This mast was taken to pieces, examined with care, and they raised the plan.

However, as it is impossible to adopt new proceedings without being assured of their efficacy, they have just made a trial in the port of Toulon, upon the sloop *Uranie*, which is gone on a long mission. One of the lower masts has been built on the old plan, and the other after that which had been followed by the English frigate. It is not until after the return of this sloop, that a certain judgment can be formed of the advantages or disadvantages of this new plan.

A Frenchman, established in England during the last war, has brought to singular perfection the process of making blocks. M. Dupin, who was particularly acquainted with Mr. Brunel, has taken a great number of instructions on it, to which he has affixed his own observations. Similar machines exist in the ports of Brest and l'Orient. The manufacturing of sails presented nothing re-

markable to M. Dupin, but the machines put in motion by steam, for weaving and spinning the flax with which the sails are made. Rope-making is one of the maritime arts that the English have carried to the greatest perfection. They have invented an astonishing number of ways for spinning, tarring, and putting together their ropes. Several plans appeared to M. Dupin worthy of being well studied, and some deserve to be adopted in France.

For some years past, the English have used iron cables, in lieu of those of hemp. His Excellency the Minister of Marine hearing this, requested M. Dupin to purchase at London four iron cables; one of which was immediately tried at Dunkirk by him, in the lighter *Isere*, another in the lighter *La Loire*. These vessels, being commanded by clever officers, the cables were very properly used; and it appears that they would be of great assistance in many circumstances. However, M. Dupin, who has acknowledged their advantages, will not go so far as to give them an exclusive preference; but he thinks, as well as our commissioners, that one, at least, ought to be embarked on-board each vessel of war, in case of any extraordinary or unexpected occurrence.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN AUGUST ;

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

* * *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

POLITICAL *Essays, with Sketches of Public Characters*, from the pen of WM. HAZLITT, esq. exhibit that rare union of independent spirit and literary talent which cannot be too highly appreciated in the interested times in which we live: when, alas! sycophantic meanness and political profligacy, in the various branches of the state, are the readiest path to private emolument, but to public calamity and disgrace. The gross subserviency of the servants of the people to the authority and influence of the crown, has been long shewn, in a regular system of apostacy, too glaring even to be disavowed; and the principles of sale and barter are now as well known and practised on the boards of St. Stephen as in the precincts of the Stock Exchange. In the volume before us, the features of the times, and political characters and events connected with the

present period, are unfolded to us,—not as they have passed over the scene in the imposing trappings of pretended patriotism before the eyes of the people; but, divested of the mask by the strong hand of truth and critical sagacity, they are shewn in their true colours of pensioned apostacy and public delinquency. We think, that man renders a meritorious service to his country, who suffers not the crimes and follies of statesmen to die away because they are past; but holds up the picture, with its proper comment, to their view, and endeavours to deter them from pursuing what is unjust, by demonstrating that the same course has already proved calamitous. Of this duty Mr. Hazlitt has acquitted himself in a manner honourable to a citizen and a man, and severely handled the corruption, tergiversation, and interested motives, of public character.

wherever they have appeared; and this in an alternate indignant and satiric vein, that, independent of its truth, baffles all the frivolous sophism and mysticism even of a *Quarterly Review*. It is to the spirit of principles like these, that we are to look for the redemption of a suffering country, and a triumph over the base and despotic views of hirelings, who would undermine the greatness and the freedom of ages for the sake of a little temporary power and mean consequence in the eyes of a party. We therefore advise those who love their country, and wish well to social and political order, to peruse and study this elegantly-written and very animated volume.

One of the most interesting volumes of the season, is Mr. TROTTER's work descriptive of his *Walks in Ireland* within the four last years. No man living was so well qualified, by information, experience, and public feeling, to describe Ireland as this gentleman; and, though his personal quarrel with some of the friends of Mr. Fox, his beloved and honoured patron, leads him occasionally to throw a lance at them, yet his book will be read with interest by all enquiring politicians and friends of Ireland. It is not a work of dry statistical details; but it abounds throughout in amusing anecdotes, drawn from public history, and the private lives of illustrious Irishmen.

In every age there has been shewn a disposition to depreciate the merits of contemporary authors, and to overrate those of preceding times. We disclaim any such unworthy feelings, and gladly avail ourselves of any opportunity of adding our mite of praise to our illustrious contemporaries. No period was ever more fertile in genius and talent, or the arts and sciences so successfully cultivated. Among our numerous living poets, we have many who may dispute the palm of excellence with any of their predecessors (Shakespeare and Milton always excepted). We must not, however, continue this digression, but hasten to the subject in view,—the last publication of Mr. CRABBE, the inimitable poet of truth and nature, who mingles together all the qualities of the philosopher, the moralist, the poet, and the divine; whose peculiar object seems to be the conveying of instruction through the medium of amusement; who reaches the heart without an effort; at once securing our sympathy and affections. This author possesses the rare talent of ren-

dering the most common-place subject highly interesting; and, though he sometimes paints with the elaborate minuteness of a Dutch artist, yet his narratives are not tedious, and would lose much of their interest were he less circumstantial. We are placed in the very midst of the scenes he describes, and sympathize in all the feelings of his personages. He possesses a thorough knowledge of human nature, and of the innermost recesses of the human heart; is peculiarly successful in delineating the tender affections; in pathos, *deep pathos*, and in every shade of insanity,—from the slightest alienation of mind to the most appalling frenzy,—he is without any rival. Mr. Crabbe (like his illustrious counterpart in genius, the author of *Waverley*, &c.) has been accused of too great a predilection for exhibiting characters in low life; but let it be considered, that it is not in the drawing-rooms of the great, among the artificial, well-trained sons and daughters of fashion, that human passions, and the genuine impulses of the heart, are best displayed; but among the unsophisticated children of Nature in the humbler walks of life. These volumes are not perhaps, on the whole, equal to some of the author's former works, yet possess the same characteristic style of excellence, and abound with passages that "come home to men's bosom and business,"—passages that "swell the heart and dim the eye." We have not room for quotations, but refer the reader to the account of the *Patronized Boy*, in the first volume; the tale of "the Sisters;" "the Old Bachelor;" "the Maid's Story," &c. We regret that, amidst so much excellence, prosaic lines, incorrect rhymes, an obscurity in the meaning, and other blemishes, and marks of carelessness, occasionally appear; and must confess, that some of the tales in the first volume possess but little interest.

Mr. ACCUM, the industrious chemist, has published a *Description of the Progress of Manufacturing Coal-gas, with Plans of the Gas-works in London, and other Towns*; which, as elucidating a discovery already established, and applied to grand public utility, is entitled to the notice of the curious and scientific of all nations. The rapid increase of gas-light establishments is, undoubtedly, owing to late improvements made in manufacturing and applying the coal with less expense, and more effect and precision, than the original mode admitted; and this fine chemical invention

may now be safely ranked amongst the arts that are at once glorious and useful to mankind. A former treatise on the subject has been translated into the French, German, and Italian, languages; and we trust that the dissemination of the present will be followed by the general practice of this ornamental and economical discovery, and save the people of Europe the expense and the shame of illuminating their streets, to gratify the propensities of their rulers.

We cannot too strongly recommend to individual and public consideration, a *Practicable Plan for Manning the Royal Navy, and preserving our Maritime Ascendancy, without Impressment*, written by Dr. TROTTER, late physician to the Grand Fleet; in which he as clearly demonstrates the policy as the humanity of the measure proposed. That a volunteer system might be effectually introduced into the naval service in place of impressment, (so debasing to the human character,) was plainly shewn by the effect of the "Requisition Bill," which, if it had been properly moulded for the purpose of including the voluntary service of seamen, and made permanent, would have answered the object of manning the navy with more certainty, as well as speed, in case of emergency. That the noble defenders of our liberties and laws should themselves be placed out of the protecting pale of the law, (as they undoubtedly are in forcible impressment,) under the false idea of state-expediency, is an implied assumption, that there exists a necessity for actions irreconcilable to reason, to equity, and to law. While petitions are presented, and evils redressed, it is strange that our legislature should do nothing on a subject so important to the interests of humanity and common justice.

*Letters of Advice from a Lady of Distinction to her Friend the Duchess of * * **; would, we think, have been more appropriately christened by the title of *Letters from a Foreigner of Distinction to his Friend in Conduit-street*; as the horrible idea of the Vampyre presents itself to the imagination of the reader in the style of these epistles of distinction. We may be mistaken; but there is undoubtedly little appearance of feminine composition in these hints to a young lady after her marriage; on the contrary, we think we perceive the feet of a man, (we can say nothing of the head-dress,) peeping from

underneath the petticoats of this lady of distinction. Although there be something extremely liberal in the author's deportment towards the ladies, in thus teaching them "the way to keep him," yet we cannot help considering it as a dereliction of his own party; and somewhat presumptuous likewise, to venture on the ground consecrated by Mrs. Chappone and More, and all the mysteries of the modern Bona Dea.

Maurice and Berghetta, or the Priest of Rahery's Tale, is, we think, a pleasing and instructive little volume, which even some of the greater people in this country might at once be edified and ashamed in perusing. It possesses much just delineation of the Irish national character, united to sentiments highly favourable to the cause of humanity, toleration, and an injured people. We cannot refrain from quoting an observation of our hero Maurice, which breathes a truth and feeling honourable to the heart as well as the understanding of the author. "When we see a miserable and wretched people with depressed minds and indolent habits, we do not ascribe their poverty to the men who govern them; but, no one that sees a mangy, half-starved, flock of sheep, ever doubts that it is the fault of the farmer to whom it belongs."

Among the popular questions of importance to the country, we find a *Free Trade essential to the Welfare of Great Britain, or an Inquiry into the Cause of the present distressed State of the Country*, considered by Mr. CLAY; in which he contends, that, while restrictions on trade are generally of injurious consequence to the nation that imposes them, they are more peculiarly hurtful, when laid upon the importation of agricultural produce; and that the advantage to be thence obtained by the landed interest, ought, by no means, to be placed in competition with the superior plenty, and consequent cheapness, of imported produce to the people at large. When we reflect on the situation in which this country now stands, we think the principle on which he reasons perfectly correct; for any increase in the price of the common articles of life, (which it is the tendency of the corn-laws to produce,) must be attended with fatal consequences to the half-starving numbers of manufacturing and other classes of the labouring poor. It is in vain, however, to recommend a consideration of this to the legislature, as every thing tending to relieve

relieve the sufferings of the people unfortunately ends in consideration alone.

A Philosophical and Practical Inquiry into the Nature and Constitution of Timber, by JOHN LINGARD, we think, deserves attention, as far as it is supported by experiment. It is written with the view of ascertaining and preventing the cause of dry-rot, to which building-wood is so liable; and, if the plan which he proposes should answer on a larger scale, with less expense and inconvenience than arise from the loss of timber from decay, we may safely pronounce it to be a valuable discovery. In order to prove this, we recommend a trial of it to the Board of Admiralty.

Dialogues on Botany, for the use of Young Persons, we think, well adapted to answer the intention of their author, in explaining the nature and properties of the vegetable creation, in preference to first loading the memory of the young with arbitrary names and systematic distinctions, which should rather follow than precede the elements of this interesting science. Although dialogues of science are become nearly as familiar as those of real life, yet we cannot think it the most judicious mode of conveying instruction. It is, however, more applicable to botany than many other branches of the tree of knowledge.

For a pleasing little volume, entitled *Aonian Hours and other Poems*, we are indebted to Mr. WIFFEN. The principal poem, entitled "Aspley Wood," is very superior to the mass of modern poetical attempts, with the number and worthlessness of which it is our misfortune to be too well acquainted. This author possesses both the heart and the eye of a poet. His *forte* seems to be a happy union of sentiment with description. We think he is sometimes not quite select enough in his choice of imagery, and pursues a favourite idea till he has torn it to very tatters. His versification is in general flowing and correct.

We have been very much pleased by the perusal of a small tract, entitled *An Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of the Blood as existent in Health and Disease*, by C. TURNER THACKRAH. To this essay was awarded the prize offered by Mr. Astley Cooper for the best dissertation on the Blood. The writer first treats of the general properties of the blood; he then goes on to consider its peculiarities in different classes of animated beings; enters largely upon the phenomenon and causes of

coagulation; and lastly, speaks of the changes induced in the blood by disease. We were much gratified with the writer's solicitude to combat the vulgar and mischievously mistaken notion, that the appearance of what is called size in the blood, is in itself and always a safe directory for repeated venesections; and the precision with which his experiments are conducted, on the point particularly of the blood's coagulation, are deserving of much praise. Indeed, we consider the tract altogether as highly meritorious, and worthy the attention of both physiologist and physician.

Sir GILBERT BLANE's *Medical Logic*, is a work by no means destitute of interest. Its title, however, is not happily chosen. "Medical Sketches" would have been a more appropriate designation. The book contains a somewhat elaborate disquisition on the doctrine of contagion, as applied to the yellow-fever, and Sir G. adduces arguments and facts in attestation of the transportable and communicable nature of the virus of that fever, which, we think, it will puzzle the anti-contagionists to reply to and refute.

An elegant and elaborate work has been published by WILLIAM ROBINSON, esq. entitled *the History and Antiquities of the Parish of Edmonton*; which cannot fail of being gratifying both to the lovers of ancient researches generally, and more especially to such individuals as are immediately or locally interested in the district which it describes. The author has spared neither pains nor expense in procuring graphic illustrations of a superior cast.

As there is, unfortunately, no royal road to science, we must be obliged to those who give us useful compendiums from the immense mass of discoveries which appear almost to darken our intellectual horizon with glory. Mr. GEORGE SAMOUELLE has lately favoured the public with an *useful Compendium, or Entomologist's Introduction to nearly 3000 Species of British Insects*; which must prove, with the aid of the microscope, a real feast to the virtuosi of the land. It is very elegantly illustrated with twelve plates, and scientifically disposed according to the genera of Linné.

ΟΜΗΡΟΥ ΙΛΙΑΣ, HOMERI ILIAS, taken from the revised edition of Heynins' Homer, has just appeared, from Mr. Valpy's press, with the addition of English notes, in a useful and learned style

style of comment on the text, well calculated to facilitate the progress of the Greek student, and to save the masters of seminaries some labour in explanations, which are better seen and remembered by the scholars from annotations on the work. We are of opinion, that this was a desideratum in academical literature, and a plan that would prove highly useful, if extended to many other of the classics.

Mr. COBBETT resumed the publication of his *Political Register* on the 14th of August, after a lapse of several months. Its re-appearance accords with the tone of public feeling excited by the political crimes at Manchester, ample satisfaction for which is called for by every friend of humanity, law, and liberty.

The Picture of the Palais Royal, is an amusing, but rather ludicrous, description of the buildings, public places, and amusements, of "that high 'Change of fashionable dissipation and vice;" in the satirical mention of which, the author is a little obnoxious to the charge made on Juvénal and others, of exposing more folly and infamy to view than can easily be corrected.

A very able pamphlet, though evidently written in haste, has been published, under the title of *Observations on Payments and Receipts in Bank-of-England Notes, reduced to their Value in Gold, &c.* by THOMAS MARTIN. The leading principle of the writer is at complete variance with that of the *bullionists*, who contend, that the high price of gold is occasioned by an over-issue of paper-currency. Mr. Martin, on the contrary, maintains, and indeed proves, from documents, "that the average amount of the notes annually in circulation, during the five years, in the course of which the market price of gold was thirty per cent. above the mint price, was less, by nearly five millions, than it was during the three years, in the course of which the market price fell back to the mint price again; that is, less by an aggregate amount of nearly fifteen millions, in equal periods." And from these and other facts he infers, that the amount of the bank issues has little, if any, effect on the rate of foreign exchanges, or the price of gold. Our limits do not permit us to transcribe the arguments and authorities which demonstrate the truth of this doctrine, novel as it may appear; but we earnestly recommend the entire pamphlet to the study of all who feel interested in the subject of a national

currency. The result of this writer's observations leads him to recommend the establishment of a bill or note currency, payable in gold at its actual or market price, calculated on the average of a year from the date of its issue,—so as to place rent, taxes, and interest, at a variable proportion to the value of gold: "the same rent and rate of taxation and interest being as fully and faithfully discharged by the payment of four notes, when equal to an ounce of gold, as by the payment of five, when five were equal to more than one." The increasing light which the labours of intelligent writers daily bestow upon a subject, which has hitherto been concealed from the public under a veil of absurd mystery, will, we hope, lead to a speedy reformation of our money system; and a fair and rational adjustment of the mutual wants and claims of tenants and landlords, and buyers and sellers, which the present fluctuation of value involves in such mischievous uncertainty.

The Anti-Deist, a tract, by Mr. BEL-LAMY, author of the new translation of the Bible from the original Hebrew, is meant to refute, by way of catechism, in objection and answer, the arguments of various authors of opposite principles. The press is the only method of answering objectors; but we are of opinion, that the catechetical form is not the best mode of putting an end to such controversies, nor perhaps the fairest,—as the objections are shortly stated, and the answers given at spontaneous length. Truth, in order to prevail, must be allowed to speak for herself; and those who will not believe her, will be still less inclined to give their faith to her trumpeter.

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Books just imported by Treuttel and Würtz, 30, Soho-square.

Karamsin, Histoire de l'Empire de Russie, traduit sous les yeux de l'Auteur, et sur la 2de édition; par Thomas et Jauffret. Vol. I. and II. 8vo. 18s.

Comte de Forbin Voyage dans le Levant, dans les années 1817 et 1818, in 8vo. 12s.

Comte Orloff, Mémoires historiques, politiques, et littéraires, sur le Royaume de Naples, avec des notes et additions, par Amaury Duval, 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 6s.

Lanjuinais, Constitutions de la Nation Française, 2 tom. 8vo. 11. 4s.

Lacroix, Traité de Calcul différentiel et de Calcul intégral. Vol. III. 4to. 21. 2s.

Senefelder, Art de la Lithographie, avec un Atlas de 20 planches. 4to. 21. 12s. 6d.

Geoffroy, Cours de Littérature Dramatique, ou Recueil de ses Feuilletons. 4 tom. 8vo. 21.

Histoire de l'Esclavage en Afrique (pendant 34 ans) de P. J. Dumont, natif de Paris, maintenant à l'hospice royal des incurables, 8vo. fig. 5s.

Vincke, Tableau de l'Administration Intérieure de la Grande-Bretagne, et exposé de son Système de Contribution, par Rammer, 8vo. 8s.

Aug. Lafontaine, les Deux Amis, ou la Maison Mystérieuse. 3 vols. 12mo. 12s.

D'Agincourt, Histoire de l'Art par les Monumens, livraison xxi. folio, pap. ordinaire, 21.

Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales, vol. 34, 35, 36. 8vo. 10s. each.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE seventh Number of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels, to be published on the 15th of September, will contain the COUNT DE FORBIN'S Travels in Egypt in 1818, illustrated by many curious engravings.

An interesting work, by G. A. ROBERTSON, esq. will shortly appear, entitled, Gleanings in Africa, collected during a long residence in, and many trad-

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ing voyages to that country; particularly those parts which are situated between Cape Verd and the river Congo, a distance of two thousand miles, during the years 1799 to 1811. It will contain sketches of the geographical situations, the manners and customs, the trade, commerce, and manufactures, the government and policy, of the various nations in this extensive track, and an account

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account of their capabilities of civilization, with hints for the amelioration of the whole African population.

Mr. JOHN WILSON, author of the *Isle of Palms*, the *City of the Plague*, &c. has in the press *Lays from Fairy Land*.

The *Family Mansion*, a Tale, by Mrs. TAYLOR, of Ongar, is in the press.

Mr. JOHN SCOTT, author of a *Visit to Paris*, &c. has just returned from the Continent, after an absence of upwards of two years, with abundant stores of information, which he is preparing for publication, under the title of *Italy in 1818 and 1819*; comprising remarks, critical and descriptive, on its manners, national character, political condition, literature, and fine arts.

A new monthly work, under the title of the *Cambro-Briton*, will be commenced on the first of September, designed to promote amongst strangers a knowledge of the history, manners, and literature, of Wales; and to preserve, among her mountains, the remembrance of her ancient fame, with a due respect for her modern genius; to retrace what is memorable in past ages, and to transmit to those to come what may be worthy of record in the present; in a word, to form a repository of general interest for every thing Welsh, whether ancient or modern.

A volume of Poems, Songs, and Sonnets, by JOHN CLARE, a Northamptonshire peasant, will appear in a few days.

The first volume of a cabinet edition of the Poets of Scotland, containing RAMSAY'S Gentle Shepherd, and other Poems, will be ready for delivery in September.

Elements of Gymnastics, or Bodily Exercises and Sports, as adopted by PESTALOZZI, will shortly be published. —Also, the *Elementary Drawing-Book of Pestalozzi*.

We learn, that a gentleman of literary talents, and possessed of competent information, is engaged in writing a detailed account of the late horrid tragedy at Manchester, which he proposes to illustrate with a plan of the scite of slaughter, a view of the charge of the cavalry, drawn on the spot, a portrait of Mr. Hunt, and other engravings. It will form an octavo volume, and be accompanied by all the documents connected with the affair, for the information of posterity.

A political and commercial account of Venezuela, Trinidad, and some of the adjacent Islands, is printing, from the

French of M. LAVAYSSE, with notes and illustrations.

Mr. R. ACKERMANN proposes to publish an historical and characteristic Tour of the Rhine, from Mayence to Coblenz and Cologne, in six monthly parts: containing a complete history and picturesque description of a portion of country so full of curious and interesting circumstances, as well as so resplendent for its landscape, grandeur, and beauty. The work will be embellished with twenty-four highly-finished and coloured engravings, from drawings expressly made by an eminent artist, resident near the banks of the Rhine, and habitually familiar with every part of it. Part I. to appear on the 1st of October, and to be continued monthly until completed. A correct map of the river and the territory, according to its last arrangements, through which it flows, is preparing, exclusively for this publication, and will be given with the last Part.

Shortly will be published, in one volume octavo, *Letters from Buenos Ayres and Chili*; with an original history of the latter country; illustrated with engravings: by the author of *Letters from Paraguay*.

In a few days will be published, *Moral Sketches of prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic, with Reflections on Prayer*; by HANNAH MORE.

Mr. J. N. BREWER is preparing a *Historical and Descriptive Account of the most interesting objects of Topography in Ireland*, to accompany the *Beauties of England and Wales*; and a similar work, to be entitled the *Beauties of Scotland*, is also announced.

The Rev. MARK WILKS is preparing for publication, some Account of the present State of France, and of the late Persecutions in the South.

Mr. JAMES ILBERY is collecting materials, with a view to publish a *History of Waltham Abbey, Essex*, from the earliest period to the present time; with *Biographical Notices of the various eminent characters either born there, or that have held high appointments in the Abbey*.

A Series of Portraits of the British Poets, from CHAUCER to COWPER, copied from the most authentic originals, and engraved in the line manner by Englehart, Warren, Wedgwood, &c. and in size and selection peculiarly adapted to the illustration of Mr. Campbell's *Specimens of British Poets*, has been

been undertaken, and will be completed in about twenty-five Parts, each Part containing six portraits.

Mr. WRIGHT, surgeon-aurist to her late Majesty, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, has invented a new instrument, very portable and convenient, for assisting hearing, and preventing the injury generally arising from the use of ear-trumpets.

A Memoir of CHARLES LOUIS SAND; is in the press, to which is prefixed, a Defence of the German Universities.

Mr. SMART, the Reader of Shakespeare, has in the press a work on the Theory of Elocution, in which he exhibits the principles of the art, in connexion with a new and philosophical account of the nature of instituted language.

Picturesque Promenades of a Young Family in the Environs of Paris, is printing, with many engravings.

Mr. JOHN PRESTON, comptroller of the customs at Great Yarmouth, is preparing for press, in royal octavo, a work entitled A Picture of Yarmouth, with numerous engravings.

An elementary work of peculiar interest, on the Construction of the Machines adopted in the Arts and Manufactures, from the French of M. BETANCOURT, is in preparation. It will afford an analytical and perspicuous display of the various combinations which occur in the arrangements of the practical mechanist, with their several applications to use, and constant reference to the engines and machinery of this and other countries. It will be illustrated with thirteen plates, of much novelty and elegance.

Homilies for the Young, and more especially for the Children of the National Schools, by the Rev. HARVEY MARRIOTT, rector of Claverton, are in the press.

Shortly will be published, in three volumes, *Geraldine, or Modes of Faith and Practice*; a Tale; by a LADY.

A new edition of SCHLEUSNER'S Lexicon is printing, in a quarto volume, from an edition now in a forward state at press on the Continent.

The Literary and Ecclesiastical History of Galloway, from the earliest records to the present time; with an Appendix, containing copious notices relative to the ancient political state of that district, is in preparation; by T. MURRAY, preacher of the Gospel.

Isabel of the Isles, or the Carr of Uah Viarnag, a metrical romance of the fifteenth century, is about to be published

by Mr. JOHN CARTER HAY ALLEN. It will consist of nine cantos, with notes; the scenery is chiefly in the Highlands and Hebrides.

A new and corrected edition of Mr. CARY'S translation of Dante, is printing, in three handsome octavo volumes.

Mr. CHANTREY has just completed a monumental tablet, erected in Chiswick-church, to the memory of Mr. Thomas Tomkins, who was no less esteemed for his amiable character in private life, than admired for his skill and taste in ornamental penmanship. The tablet contains a medallion of the deceased in Mr. Chantrey's happiest manner, his superior skill having been assisted by his friendly recollection of the original; with emblems expressive of the excellence of Mr. Tomkins's professional powers, and an appropriate inscription.

The Committee for relieving Poverty, meeting at the King's-head, Poultry, recommend that those owners and occupiers of land, and parishes, who, from a conviction of the utility of the plan, are now in so many parts engaged in furnishing labouring poor with small portions of land, will, by their example, be the means hourly of exciting others to the adoption of this very important mode of ameliorating the condition of the poor-rates. What is effecting in Kent by Lords Abergavenny and Le Despencer, as well as by parishes in that county, merits universal notice. There can, they say, scarcely exist a doubt, but that the government will, ere long, co-operate in granting land at no great distance from London, on which a number of metropolitan poor may earn an independent subsistence.

In a few days will be published, the fourth edition, corrected and much improved, of a Treatise on Febrile Diseases, including the various species of fever, and all diseases attended with fever.

The ensuing Course of Lectures at the Medical School, St. Bartholomew's-hospital, will be commenced at the Theatre, on Friday, the 1st of October, 1819:

On the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. HUE.

On Anatomy and Physiology, by Mr. ABERNETHY.

On the Theory and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY.

On Chemistry and Materia Medica, by Dr. HUE.

On Midwifery, by Dr. GOOCH.

Practical Anatomy, with Demonstrations, by Mr. STANLEY.

The Lectures at St. George's Medical, Chemical, and Chirurgical School, will commence, as usual, the early part of October, namely:

The Medical Lectures by Dr. PEARSON.

The Chemical, by Professor BRANDE.

The Chirurgical, by Mr. BRODIE.

Sir EVERARD HOME will deliver his Lectures, gratuitously, on Surgery, to the pupils of St. George's-hospital.

A Course of Lectures will be delivered at the London Hospital, during the ensuing season:

On Anatomy, &c. by Mr. HEADINGTON.

Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations, by Mr. COBB.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. HEADINGTON.

Practice of Medicine, by Mr. ROBINSON.

Midwifery, &c. by Dr. RAMSBOTHAM.

Chemistry, by Mr. R. PHILLIPS.

Dr. CONQUEST will deliver a Course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Midwifery, &c. &c. at his house, No. 4, Aldermanbury Postern.

Exposition of Elementary Principles specially concerned in the Preservation of Healthiness, and productions of Distempers amongst Mariners, Travellers, and Adventurers, in tropical, variable, and unkindly climates; with miscellaneous illustrations of prophylactical administrations, is printing, by Mr. ANDREW SIMPSON, surgeon.

Letters from Persia, giving a description of the manners and customs of that interesting country, are in preparation.

In the press, an Appendix to a Catalogue of Books in Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Veterinary Surgery, Botany, &c. This Appendix will contain every publication of eminence and respectability published within the last two years; likewise new editions of all medical works that have been reprinted since that time; lists of the lectures delivered in London, &c.

Rosamond, Memory's Musing, and other poems; by WILLIAM PROCTOR, will shortly be published.

Speedily will be published, Verses in Memory of the Collegiate Church of Dunbar, with Historical Notes.

Enquiries having for some time been continued respecting the publication of the Second Volume of Dr. SYNTAX, the public are respectfully informed, that, in the course of the autumn, his future peregrinations will be offered to its attention, by the same author and the same artists.

ANDERSON'S Annual Catalogue of Books in Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery,

&c. &c. with a complete list of lectures delivered in London, will be published on the 1st of October.

In a few days will appear, a Short Account of the principal Hospitals of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands; with remarks upon the climate and diseases of those countries; by HENRY WM. CARTER, M.D.F.R.S. Edin. &c.

In the press, and will be published during the ensuing autumn, an elegant and ornamental work, entitled *The Sportsman's Mirror*, reflecting the history and delineations of the horse and dog throughout all their varieties. The work will be elegantly printed in quarto on superfine paper. The engravings, representing every species of the horse and dog, will be executed by Mr. John Scott, in the line manner, from original paintings by Marshall, Reinagle, Gilpin, and Stubbs, accompanied with engravings on wood, illustrative of the subjects, as head and tail-pieces, by Bewick and Clennell, &c.

A new edition is in the press, in 8vo. of the History, Theory, and practical Cure of Syphilis; by JESSE FOOT, esq.

Shortly will be published, HIGHLEY and Son's Catalogue of Medical Books for 1819-20; containing the most modern and approved works on Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, &c. &c. To which is added, a list of all the lectures delivered in London, with the terms, hours of attendance, &c.

A new edition is in the press of LA BEAUME'S Observations on the Properties of the Air-pump Vapour-bath, pointing out their efficacy in the cure of gout, rheumatism, palsy, &c. with cursory remarks on factitious airs, and on the improved state of medical electricity in all its branches, particularly in that of galvanism.

SWEDEN.

According to certain researches just made in Sweden, on the different kinds of wood indigenous to the country, it is ascertained that the birch reaches the farthest north, growing beyond the 70th degree; the pine reaches to the 69th; the fir-tree to the 68th; the osier, willow, aspin, and quince, to the 66th; the cherry and apple-tree to the 63d; the oak to the 60th; and the beech to the 57th: while the lime-tree, ash, elm, poplar, and walnut, are only to be found in Scania.

Professor HANSTEEN, of Christiana, in Norway, has, as he supposes, proved that the earth has four magnetic poles.

as Halcy had conjectured. He has shewn that the polar lights, where they first appear, have the form of a luminous cross, elevated between 400 and 500 miles above the earth's surface; and that there are four such luminous crosses, viz. two in the northern and two in the southern hemisphere, whose middle points correspond with the four magnetic poles already mentioned. This situation of the luminous crosses, and the disturbance they occasion in the magnetic needle, prove that the polar lights are magnetical phenomena, and that they are magnetical currents, which flow from one magnetic pole to that directly opposite. The opinion, namely, that the *aurora borealis* is magnetical, was long ago proposed by the late Professor Robison, of the University of Edinburgh, and has since been supported by Ritter, Dalton, Jameson, and other philosophers. Professor Hansteen is of opinion, that the sun and moon, as well as the earth, possess magnetical powers or magnetical axes; and that the different positions of these axes, in regard to the magnetic axes of the earth, occasion several magnetical phenomena enumerated by authors. The declination of the magnetic needle is subject to incessant variations; every day is to it a period in which it increases and diminishes; every year the same alteration is repeated, but to a greater extent. As long as the daily declination is not too great, in comparison with the yearly one, we may easily, after the lapse of a few years, be enabled to determine whether the deviation has increased or diminished; but, when the yearly alteration, as is now the case, is but small, when compared with the daily one, many years, consequently, will elapse before the amount of the yearly alterations will surmount that of the daily ones. That the yearly alteration is now become small, is a circumstance which, no doubt, makes us believe that it has attained its maximum; as every progressive series obtains its maximum when the difference of the terms becomes null. During the year, the western deviation is greatest in the month of September; and, during the day, it is greatest about two o'clock in the afternoon. When no considerable disturbances appear, the daily alteration does not exceed 20'. In the year 1649, the deviation here in Copenhagen was $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east. About the year 1656 it must have been 0; as, in 1672, it was $3^{\circ} 35'$ west. The western declination afterwards continued to increase till the year 1806, when it was

$18^{\circ} 25'$. Since that time it has diminished, however, as usual, advancing and relapsing. In the year 1817, Sept. 8, at two o'clock in the afternoon, it was $17^{\circ} 56'$, consequently 29' smaller than in 1806; it may therefore be supposed, that the western declination has reached its maximum. By drawing the curve that is produced when the times are regarded as abscisses, and the declinations as ordinates, it seems to be evident, that if the point of return does not fall upon the year 1806, it ought rather to be inquired for before than after that year. The inclination of the magnetic needle has lately been found by Professor Aësted $17^{\circ} 26'$.

GERMANY.

The university at Vienna contains 955 students; that of Berlin 942; Leipsic 911; Prague 850; Gottingen 770; Tübingen 698; Landshut 640; Jena 634; Halle 503; Breslaw 366; Heidelberg 363; Giesen 241; Marburg 197; Rostock 180; Kiel 107; and Greifswald 55.

FRANCE.

M. CAILLAUD, a young traveller, who has been visiting classical antiquities, &c. in Turkey, Egypt, and Nubia, is now at Nantes, his natal city. He is preparing for another tour to the same countries, and receives from the government all the instructions and supplies that he may have occasion for.

Capt. ROUSSIN, who, by order of the French king, in 1817 and 18, explored the western coasts of Africa, from Cape Bojador to Mount Souzos, has addressed a memoir to the minister of Marine, containing the substance of his observations. He points out a number of errors and defects in all the charts up to 1817. He denounces the African Pilot as unworthy of implicit confidence: "a reliance (says he) on his charts would lead the navigator astray in twenty places of the ninety leagues of coast that I have examined." He quotes a number of examples to verify this assertion.

HOLLAND.

The *Hague Gazette* announces a project in agitation for cutting a canal in North Holland, capable of sustaining loaded vessels of large dimensions, from the new bridge of Wienwendiep to or near the city of Amsterdam.

ITALY.

In the course of June the search of the Tiber began. The preparations for this grand undertaking are carrying on with the greatest activity. The excavations

tions of Pompeii are continued with success. They have lately discovered several edifices, in the fine street which leads to the Temple of Isis, to that of Hercules, and to the Theatre. In a house, which doubtless belonged to some man of science, there were found some surgical instruments of excellent workmanship, and some paintings representing fruit and animals, which are worthy of admiration, for the extreme truth of the imitation.

The mausoleums of the three last branches of the illustrious and unfortunate House of Stuart, that is, of James III. his son Prince Charles-Edward, and Cardinal York, his son, have been opened in the Vatican at Rome, to the view of the public. All the curious admire these master-pieces of the celebrated sculptor Canova, which contain an expression, and evince a taste, that are worthy of the age of Pericles.

UNITED STATES.

A steam-boat is to be launched at Pittsburgh, to be employed in an expedition to the Yellow Stone river; the object of which is to obtain a history of the inhabitants, soil, minerals, and curiosities. Major Long, of New Hampshire, topographical engineer; Mr. Graham, of Virginia; Mr. W. H. Swift, of Massachusetts, from the Military Academy; Major Biddle, of the Artillery; Dr. Jessop, mineralogist; Dr. Say, botanist and geologist; Dr. Baldwin, zoologist and physician; Mr. Peale, of Phi-

ladelphia, landscape-painter and ornithologist; Mr. Seymour, ditto; and Major Fallow, of the Indian Department, form the expedition. The boat is seventy-five feet long, thirteen beam, draws nineteen inches of water, and is well armed; she carries on her flag a white man and an Indian shaking hands, the calumet of peace, and the sword. Her machinery is fixed, to avoid the snags and sawyers of the rivers. The expedition departs with the best wishes of the friends of science.

Messrs. T. GILPIN and Co. of Delaware, have made some improvements, by which a sheet of paper is delivered of greater breadth than any made in America, and of any length, in one continued unbroken succession, of fine or coarse materials, regulated at pleasure to a greater or less thickness. The paper, when made, is collected from the machine on reels, in succession, as they are filled; and these are removed to the further progress of the manufacture. The paper, in its texture, is perfectly smooth and even, and is not excelled by any made by hand, in the usual mode of workmanship, as it possesses all the beauty, regularity, and strength, of what is called well-closed and well-shut sheets. The mills and engines now prepared are calculated to do the daily work of ten paper vats, and will employ a water-power equal to about twelve to fifteen pair of mill-stones of the usual size.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, — the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

IN medicine, as well as in many other matters, a mischievous convenience often connects itself with the introduction and employment of general terms: "The bile, the bile!" How often is such exclamation of complaint uttered without any correctness of notion as to the source of those sensations, which this sweeping designation of disease is designed to indicate. And even the professional practitioner himself, unless constantly on his guard, is in danger of being misled into an indolent and unwarrantable satisfaction by the magical influence of an unmeaning word.

At this season of the year, affections of the stomach and first passages are always common; and, in these affections, it is not unfrequently found that the secretion from the liver is more or less deranged; but the bile has sometimes nothing at all to do, except in a remote and mere consequent way, with maladies that are indiscriminately named "bilious." Let us then be always solicitous to ascertain the nature, rather than the name, of the particular disease we are called upon to treat;—to determine, by the aggregate of circumstances, whether a mere irritability of the stomach and

and bowels may have originated the derangement of functions, or whether an actual deficiency of bile, or, at least, its interrupted flow into the intestinal tube, may not, sometimes, have proved the real source of those symptoms which we are too ready to refer to a redundancy and acrimony of that secretion. The intestinal irritability alluded to not seldom extends itself to the gall-ducts, these biliary conduits become by consequence obstructed, the fluid from the liver is thrown back again upon itself, regurgitates into the blood-vessels, or is taken up by the absorbents; and the yellow hue of the skin, thus induced, is considered as one of the proofs that the complaint has been *ab origine* and essentially "bilious."

In these disorders of mere fibrous irritability extreme pain is a very frequent symptom, and hence occasionally a further misapprehension with respect to their precise nature and remedial demands. Every one knows, that, in the case of gall-stones passing through the ducts, most excruciating and even protracted pain is produced without even an approach to inflammation in the parts:—and here the practitioner is called upon to employ anodynes and antispasmodics, with a copiousness and freedom which would be little less than madness or murder, were he applying the resources of his art to the same or even a less measure of pain consequent upon inflammation. So it is with the "bilious" disturbances that are now general, in the management of which the principal point of nicety and difficulty consists in the propriety or impropriety of administering opiates.

There are many signs of the important distinction in question, which are familiar to the observant physician; and one of the least equivocal of them all, is the state of the pulsation at the wrist;—but even this is not solely to be depended upon, since the general disturbance which is induced sometimes becomes productive of an arterial excitement, that might be mistaken for the index of positive inflammation, and be supposed to call for the vigorous use of depletory means.

But the popular nature and limited space of these essays forbid enlargement; and the subject must for the present be dismissed, by a statement that, although bowel complaints have been within the last month prevalent, they have not, for the most part, proved so severe and decided, as to entitle them to the appellation of "cholera."

Gout, or that kind of articular inflammation which at once resembles gout, rheumatism, and erysipelas, without being

positively or precisely any one of them, has lately been exceedingly common, and that even among the Reporter's Dispensary patients. In some of these cases, a marked benefit has attended the administration of drastic purgatives, especially the elaterium; but such advantage has too often proved but temporary, and the local irritations have recurred with renovated rigour and malignity, as if to prove the medical as well as moral truth of the *expellas maxim*. The writer was but a little time since summoned to attend an arthritic invalid, in whose apartment he found a phial of the meadow-saffron wine. "Why not (was the question put to the patient) still have recourse to this remedy?" "Because it has proved a treacherous friend; promising and performing wonders in the onset of acquaintance, but losing its virtue by familiarity; and, instead of radically improving my physical condition, making me worse than it found me." Without *in toto* condemning this potent medicinal, the writer deems it a duty he owes to his office and the public, to caution against the indiscriminate, and popular, and fearless employment of it; and, while on the subject, he cannot refrain from recommending to all whom it may concern, the attentive perusal of a valuable tract, published last year, by Dr. Williams, of Ipswich, entitled "Observations on Dr. Wilson's Tincture, the *Eau Medicinale*, and other pretended specifics for Gout." In this pamphlet, its able author does every thing but absolutely demonstrate the actual identity of Wilson's Tincture, with the meadow-saffron, of both, with the French medicine, and of this last with the *Hermodactyl* of the ancients, which, centuries ago, was used for gout, but which the regular practitioner had long laid aside, as destructively violent in its influence upon the constitution.

A gentleman, some time since, put an end by a pistol to his own existence, rather than encounter the menaced severity of an approaching paroxysm of gout; and the Reporter is superstitious enough in his belief and sentiments to venture upon the condemnation of this deed, as one of criminal hardihood, rather than "*organic necessity*;" but he feels tempted to say, that he should scarcely hesitate to impute the same degree of criminality to an individual who, after the perusal of Dr. Williams's tract, should still persevere in an habitual employment of alleged specifics for the cure of a disease which is, in reality, incurable by the art, or rather by the articles, of medicine.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Thavies Inn; August 20, 1819.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

IT is grievous to observe how science is tortured by theory, and how the registering of details and facts serves to obscure men's intellects. Thus, at this time of day, we have experimentalists seeking to find out the *matter* of heat, just as the wise men of Gotham raked in a pond to catch the moon. At the head of these searchers is Dr. Thomson, who, in the Supplementary Number of his Annals, pp. 20 and 21, endeavours to seize on the theoretical errors of two French chemists, to prove that heat radiates *in vacuo*! No vacuum was or could be produced, yet the results *in vacuo* are discussed as facts; and that the *matter* of heat, therefore radiates, and is not carried off by material communication, is no longer to be disputed! In like manner, M. LA PLACE is searching after the *matter* of gravitation, and is looking for "new creations, by which to measure its progress!" In plain sober truth, all the phenomena of heat are exhibitions of varied atomic motions or vibrations, which, when once excited by the motions of aggregates, continue till they are parted with to other atoms, and all the phenomena of gravitation are mere included results of aggregate motions, of which the affected bodies are patients. We do not wish to pique Dr. Thomson, who is a man of great talents; but it is really too ridiculous to be borne silently, to see men searching for as many causes as there are phenomena, instead of truly ascribing the several phenomena to the palpable accidents and combinations of one general cause—MOTION, with one general patient—MATTER. All the facts that ever were registered, and all the experiments that ever were made, serve but to demonstrate that ONE GREAT TRUTH; and when, if ever, any deviations appear, there is no miracle in Nature, but merely an obscurity in the intellect or knowledge of the observer.

Mr. Fox, of Falmouth, has made known some remarkable instances of the force with which different metals combine. If about equal bulks of platinum and tin be heated to redness, in contact with each other, they will combine suddenly with great vehemence, and a very considerable extrication of light and heat, will continue for some time after their removal from the fire. The experiment is easily made, by enveloping a little bit of tin in platinum foil, and heating it by a blow-pipe on charcoal; a sort of explosion takes place at the moment they combine, and the alloy runs about, burning like ignited antimony. The same effects took place with platinum and antimony. This alloy, when highly heated for a length of time, became solid, and very malleable, and contained little else than plati-

num. Zinc also produced these phenomena in a very brilliant manner, exploding and burning at the moment of combination. Mr. Fox attributes the heat produced to the inferior capacity of the alloy, when compared with the metals; but the effect appears principally to be the results of the strong affinities brought into action in these experiments.

The late ANDREW BRUCE, esq. of Urie, in a statistical account of the island, says, "In 1768 we had the visible signs of a submarine shock, which threw ashore vast quantities of shell-fish of different kinds, and of all sizes, with congor eels, and other sorts of fish, but all dead; at the same time, the sea, for several miles round, was of a dark muddy colour for several days after." And, in relation to the same event, the late Mr. Gordon, then minister of the Island of Fetlar, reports, "Some years ago, there was a marine eruption, or some such phenomenon, which we could not account for in any other way. There was a vast quantity of sea-fish driven ashore of various kinds, and many that had never made their appearance on this coast before: congor eels above seven feet long, but all dead. The water in the bays was so black and muddy for eight days after, that, when our fishermen were hauling haddocks, or any small fish, they could never discern the fish until hauled out of the water."

We have to point out to the attention of our readers, a new and beautiful yellow pigment called *Chrome Yellow*, or chromate of lead, which has been lately brought into use in this country. It was first found in its natural state in Siberia, but its use remained confined to portrait-painters, &c. on account of its high price and great scarcity. M. Vauquelin, of Paris, first analysed this substance, and shewed it to consist of a peculiar acid, in combination with lead, and he pointed out that this peculiar acid, which he called the chronic acid, might be obtained from a species of iron ore called the chromate of iron, and then combined with lead, so as to produce the *Chrome Yellow* artificially. A few years ago, Dr. Bollman formed an establishment at Chelsea, where it is manufactured in the large way. This article is sold by Messrs. Ives, Sargen, and Mann, of Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, who have endeavoured, and with great success, to introduce its use among coach-painters and house-painters throughout the kingdom. Besides the extreme richness and beauty of the colour, this pigment has the following qualities: It has so much body, that one pound of it in use will go as far as four to five pounds of patent yellow. It is so fine,

fine, that it requires no laborious grinding, but will spread readily under the brush, and may be laid on with varnish. It is not poisonous, like king's-yellow. It will stand better than most of the other yellow pigments in use, only sulphurated hydrogen gas impairing its beauty,—an agent not very abundant in the atmosphere, and

against the injurious effects of which it may be protected by varnish. It also makes a beautiful green, with Prussian blue. Those who use it should take care to purchase the pure pigment, and not what is adulterated with white lead, or patent yellow.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BY a paper laid on the table of the House of Commons, it appears that the total value of corn, grain, meal, and flour, imported into Great Britain in the year 1812, was £2,903,753 10 6
 Ditto 1813 4,975,608 2 2
 Ditto 1814 4,478,131 4 0
 Ditto 1815 2,192,685 1 0
 Ditto 1816 2,343,891 0 6
 Ditto 1817 7,763,895 0 4
 Ditto 1818 13,271,629 3 0
 Do. three months, 1819 2,249,164 6 0

After the exertions made in this country to abolish *that most infamous traffic* in human life, *the Slave-trade*, and the general encouragement which those exertions have received from the Continental powers, we feel the greatest pain in communicating to our readers the following statement:—60 Portuguese vessels arrived at Rio Janeiro between the 21st of Sept. 1817, and the 21st of Sept. 1818, with negroes. The whole number of slaves embarked amounted to 26,808; of which 3,475 died on the

passage, being more than one-eighth of the whole.

Owing to the great accumulation of stock, some of the principal woollen manufacturers in the neighbourhood of Leeds, have been obliged to intimate to their workmen, that, till trade improves, they can only be allowed to work four days in the week, instead of six.

The following statement of the progressive increase of the Dock Duties of Liverpool, during the last seven years, proves the high reputation of that port:

Years.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Duties.
1813	5341	547,426	£50,177 13 2
1814	5706	548,957	59,741 2 4
1815	6440	709,849	76,915 8 8
1816	6888	774,243	92,646 10 9
1817	6079	653,425	75,899 16 4
1818	6779	754,690	98,538 8 3
1819	7849	867,318	110,127 1 8

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. July 28.

Cocoa, W. I. common	£2 10 0	to 4 0 0
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4 10 0	— 5 4 0
—, fine	6 8 0	— 6 15 0
—, Mocha	5 8 0	— 6 16 0
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 0	— 0 1 2
—, Demerara	0 1 2	— 0 1 4
Currants	5 10 0	— 5 12 0
Figs, Turkey	1 10 0	— 2 0 0
Flax, Riga	70 0 0	— 72 0 0
Hemp, Riga Rhine	46 0 0	— 0 0 0
Hops, new, Pockets	6 10 0	— 7 15 0
—, Bags	6 6 0	— 6 15 0
Iron, British, Bars	13 0 0	— 14 0 0
—, Pigs	8 10 0	— 9 10 0
Oil, Lucca	12 0 0	— 13 0 0
—, Galipoli	75 0 0	— 0 0 0
Rags	2 0 0	— 0 0 0
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3 10 0	— 0 0 0
Rice, Carolina, new	1 17 0	— 0 0 0
—, East India	0 13 0	— 0 17 0
Silk, China, raw	1 8 0	— 1 14 0
—, Bengal, skein	0 17 2	— 1 0 10
Spices, Cinnamon	0 10 1	— 0 10 3
—, Cloves	0 3 1	— 0 3 3
—, Nutmegs	0 5 3	— 0 5 4
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7½	— 0 0 7½
—, white	0 0 10½	— 0 0 11
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 5 3	— 0 5 9
—, Geneva Hollands	0 2 8	— 0 3 0
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 2 10	— 0 4 0
Sugar, brown	3 0 0	— 3 3 0

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Aug. 27.

£4 15 0	to 5 5 0	per cwt.
4 2 0	— 5 10 0	ditto.
6 9 0	— 7 5 0	ditto.
5 18 0	— 7 0 0	per cwt.
0 1 1	— 0 1 3	per lb.
0 1 2	— 0 1 6½	ditto.
0 0 0	— 0 0 0	per cwt.
1 10 0	— 2 0 0	ditto.
69 0 0	— 70 0 0	per ton.
47 0 0	— 0 0 0	ditto.
4 10 0	— 6 0 0	per cwt.
4 0 0	— 5 0 0	ditto.
12 10 0	— 13 0 0	per ton.
8 0 0	— 9 0 0	ditto.
12 0 0	— 12 12 0	per jar.
75 0 0	— 0 0 0	per ton.
2 1 0	— 2 4 0	per cwt.
3 10 0	— 0 0 0	ditto.
1 14 0	— 1 19 0	ditto.
0 13 0	— 1 0 0	ditto.
1 5 0	— 1 8 11	per lb.
1 0 0	— 1 0 5	ditto.
0 9 10	— 0 10 1	ditto.
0 3 1½	— 0 3 2	ditto.
0 5 3	— 0 5 4	ditto.
0 0 7½	— 0 0 7½	ditto.
0 0 9½	— 0 0 10	ditto.
0 5 2	— 0 5 8	per gal.
0 2 6	— 0 2 10	ditto.
0 2 10	— 0 4 0	ditto.
2 19 0	— 3 1 0	per cwt.
Z		Sugar,

Sugar, Jamaica, fine	3 15 0	—	4 5 0	3 15 0	—	4 4 0	per cwt.
—, East India, brown	1 3 0	—	1 8 0	1 3 0	—	1 8 0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	4 18 0	—	5 8 0	4 18 0	—	5 10 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3 5 6	—	0 0 0	3 3 6	—	0 0 0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	3 1 0	—	3 1 6	2 18 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 1 11	—	0 2 1	0 1 11	—	0 2 1	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 5 10	—	0 6 8	0 5 10	—	0 6 8	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0	—	120 0 0	90 0 0	—	120 0 0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120 0 0	—	125 0 0	120 0 0	—	125 0 0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110 0 0	—	120 0 0	110 0 0	—	120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s.—Cork or Dublin, 12s. 8d.—Bel. fast, 15s.—Hambro', 10s. 6d.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½g.

Course of Exchange, Aug. 27.—Amsterdam, 11 19.—Hamburg, 36 2.—Paris, 25 10.—Leghorn, 48¾.—Lisbon, 53½.—Dublin, 13½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 225l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1060l.—Coventry, 1050l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 330l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India Dock, 175l. per share.—West India, 182l. 10s.—The Strand BRIDGE, 6l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 45l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 93l.

Gold in bars 3l. 18s. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 14s. 6d.—Silver in bars 5s. 2d.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 27th, was 72¾; 3 per cent. Consols, 71¾; 4 per cent. Consols, 91½; 5 per cent. Navy, 105½; Omnium, 4½ premium.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of August, 1819; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 78.]

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

APPLETON J Sunderland, ship owner. (Brumell, L.
Archbell R York, corn factor. (Bell and co. L.
Ashby H R Budge row, Cannon street, printer. (Dalton
Brumfit T Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer. (Stocker
and co. London
Birkenhead J Manchester dealer. (Adlington and co. L.
Bathe J Piccadilly, wine merchant. (Langham and co.
Broomfield W and W. Walworth, bricklayers. (Ruallett
and co. Dockhead
Birch J Jun. Manchester, cotton spinner. (Milne
and co. London
Bithell R Llanypwll, Denbighshire, cheesemonger. (Long
and co. London
Birkinshaw G Howden, Yorkshire, currier. (Blakelock, L.
Blandford J W Poole, innkeeper. (Alexander and co. L.
Barnes W and W Alfreton, Derbyshire, saddlers. (Hurd
and co. London
Barnard J Crown row, Mile End road, flour factor.
(Woodward and co. L.
Billbrough J Gildersome, Yorkshire, cloth merchant. (Tot-
tie and co. Liverpool
Collinson T Bridlington, brewer. (Williams, L.
Dawson J New Windsor, cheesefactor. (Few and co. L.
Downes J Brewer street, St. James's, harness maker.
(Cheverley, London
Eglinton J Handsworth, Warwickshire, wine merchant.
(Hesse and co. L.
Evans G Aberdeen, grocer. (Jenkins and co. L.
Eaton J York street, Blackfriars' road, baker. (Vines
Ewans M Lawrence hill, Gloucester, baker. (Vizard, L.
Forster G Berwick, merchant. (Roffer and co. L.
Foster L Farningham, Kent, miller. (Webb, L.
Gooden J and W Gray, Goldsmith street, Wood street.
(Woolfe
Greenway J Plymouth dock, brewer. (Darke and co.
Graham J Birmingham, linen draper. (Anstice and co. L.
Hartley J Redgate court, Minorities, merchant. (Hurd
and co.
Heifor J Manchester, umbrella manufacturer. (Milne
and co.
Holker T Monckton green, Lancashire, manufacturer.
(Makinton, London
Hopwood W T J and J Jun. Horwick, Lancashire, bleachers.
(Norris, London
Hunt T Sheffield, scissor manufacturer. (Brigg, L.
Innes W Hatton garden, tailor. (Tyrrell and son
Jewell W Henrietta street, Covent garden, carver and
gilder. (Phillips
Jones G and J Borrow, Bristol, coal merchants. (Stocker
and co. London
Kilner W and J Huddersfield, merchants. (Stocker
and co. London
Little T Bodiam, Sussex, grocer. (Hunt, L.
Lintot M Leeds, tea dealer. (Birkett, L.
Leitch J F Fenchurch street, merchant. (Dennetts
and co.

Ansell G Carlhalton
Allen J and J Ware, Rotherhithe wall
Bates J T Hounduras street, Old street
Biggs J Charles street, Hatton garden
Baily C R H Swallowfield, Wiltshire

Ladly F Jun. Norwich, manufacturer. [Saggers, L.
Mills W Kirkby Stephen, white leather manufacturer.
(Mounsey and co.
Martin C Great Yarmouth, linen draper. (Longdill
and co. London
Miller S Emsworth, Hampshire, sail maker. (Stratton
and co. London
M'Nair A Abchurch lane, merchant. (Tomlinson
and co.
Moore H Lucas street, Commercial road, builder. (Smith,
London
May W Spital square, silk manufacturer. (James
Maltby W Huddersfield, merchant. (Evans, L.
Meek J Vine street, St. Martin in the Fields, victualler.
(Williams
Moore S Ashby de la Zouch, milliner. (James, L.
Newcomb W Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. (Long
and co. London
Park H Tadcaster, butcher. (Fisher and co. L.
Pearce J Newent, Gloucestershire, grocer. (Beckett, L.
Pewters R Bristol, shoemaker. (Adlington and co.
Pollock J Jun. Newcastle upon Tyne, cooper. (Bell
and co. London
Porter J Bristol, barge owner. (Clarke and co. L.
Prentice J High street, Whitechapel, grocer. (Sheffield
Roberts T and J Hull, merchants. (Shaw, L.
Robinson J Liverpool, joiner. (Blackstock and co. L.
Reid W fen, Rofamond street, Clerkenwell, watch maker.
(Scargill, London
Rofs M and G J Dowgate hill, merchants. (Nind
and co.
Ridge G Reading, millwright. (Hamilton, L.
Short B High Holborn, oilman. (Roe
Schlesinger M B Church court, Lombard street, indigo
merchant. (Annesley and co.
Sawkins W Southampton, watchmaker. (Towers, L.
Sandford J Shrewsbury, bookseller. (Griffiths
Simmons B High street, Southwark, stationer. (Ri-
chardson, London
Sarl J Southill, Bedfordshire, grocer. (Williams, Guf-
fey lodge, Herts
Taylor J Marshfield, Gloucestershire, mealman. (Bur-
foot, London
Thomas W Bristol, money scrivener. (Hurd and co. L.
Thomas D Glafs mills, Gloucestershire, chemist. (Hicks
and co. London
Tennant B J Liverpool, merchant. (Avison and co. L.
Taylor J Perthore, Worcestershire, joiner. (Bousfield
and co. London
Wallis C Cheltenham, builder. (Nix, L.
Waterhouse T Sedgley, Staffordshire, nail factor. (Jeyes,
London
Walley G Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer.
(Walker, London
Wright M Bristol, soap maker. (Vizard, L.
Wedgwood J Basford, Staffordshire, merchant. (Wilson,
London
Whittingham R Exeter street, Strand, victualler. (Wil-
liams
Young J Carlisle, spirit merchant. (Lowden, L.

DIVIDENDS.

Seaford E Brook's Mews, Hanover
square
Bishop C High street, Borough
Bickers J J and W Lucklesbury
Breaze W Hanley, Staffordshire

Barnes J Cinderford, Gloucestershire
Bell J Newcastle upon Tyne
Butler J A Blackheath
Bridgman J V Tavistock, Devonshire
Carr C Bridge street, Westminster
Chave

Chave T and S Exeter
 Collins J M Newton Abbott, Devonshire
 Cornfoot G North Shields
 Cooke T and M E Brennan, Strand
 Campbell D and co. Old Jewry
 Davidson W Little St. Thomas Apostole
 Downing R Stockport
 Dunn J White Lion court, Birchin lane
 Dickens E Eynsford, Kent
 Durham J Lower Shadwell street
 De Symons L Billiter square
 Dylon G jun. China terrace, Lambeth
 Dixon W jun. Liverpool
 Elliott J Southampton
 Edwards J Winchester street, Broad street
 Ehrenstrom E Fen court
 Elworthy W Somersetshire
 Edgar R Hammond's court, Mincing lane
 Evans G and G High street, Southwark
 Fisher G Liverpool
 Frost J Derby
 Gail W H Gutter lane
 Gibson J and S Porter, Wardrobe place, Doctor's Commons
 Graham R Gardang
 Green T Upper Areley, Staffordshire
 Grening R Broad street buildings
 Greller H and W G Cranch, Guildford
 Hodson W Manchester
 Hellicar T and J Bristol
 Humphreys J Talbot court, Gracechurch street

Hudson H and G Liverpool
 Herbert T Hanway street
 Harris A Guilford square, White-chapel
 Higgins J North Nibley, Gloucestershire
 Hendy R Redbridge, Hampshire
 Hughes J Liverpool
 Hockey J Monmouthshire
 Hunt W Portsmouth
 Hewett J and J Hopkins, Warminster
 Howard R jun. Woolwich
 Homes P Stourport
 Hird J Liverpool
 Irwin T Chatham
 Kleff H W V Narrow wall, Lambeth Lane J Arundel
 Lyne G and A Donaldson, Cecil street, Strand
 Loft G Woodbridge
 Mather J Manchester
 Moran T Holyhead
 Macklin J Cheapside
 Morgan J M G M and R Belle Sauvage yard
 Martin T and S Hopkins, Bristol
 Norton R jun Charlotte street, Rathbone place
 Nuttall J Manchester
 Ohren M and M C Broad street, Radcliffe
 Owen J Southampton
 Palsgrave T Bennet street, Blackfriars road
 Pearson G Portsmouth
 Pearson G Macclesfield

Rankin A Red Lion place, Cock lane
 Giltspur street
 Robinson W and S S Clapham, Liverpool
 Rycroft J Idle, Yorkshire
 Ready S Southampton
 Sadd J Greyfoke place, Fetter lane
 Singer S High street, Kensington
 Smyth E St. Martin's court
 Short B Phoenix brewery, Sagnigge wells
 Street J F Budge row
 Smith T and R Oxford
 Scott R Liverpool
 Thomas S Mundall Abbey, Yorkshire
 Trevor J Whitchurch, Shropshire
 Turner P Doncaster
 Thompson J sen. Suffolk
 Tredgold R Southampton
 Tapp W Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight
 Thomas P Mitre court, Milk street
 Vaux and Bullock, Cullum street
 Vertue S Mark lane
 Vesey A Exeter
 Wadley J Coventry street, Haymarket
 Wilcox R Strand
 Williams G Church row, Limehouse
 Watton J Gravesend
 Wright H New street, Brunswick square
 Warner A St. Catherine street, Tower
 Walker J Nelthrop, Oxfordshire
 Weaver F and C Gloucester
 Watts W Gosport
 Wilford E Boston
 Wilton I Hanley, Staffordshire
 Wade W Croydon.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

CORN-harvest is finished in all the forward, in full activity in all the middling, and commencing in the most backward, districts. Beans will soon follow. Wheat is a variable crop; but, on a comparison of the various reports, will, in all probability, exceed expectation in respect of quantity. The ears are universally short, and the contained grains far below an average number, but generally thick upon the ground. The straw is long, but not stout, and remarkably clean and wholesome, the marks of blight and mildew being confined to the ears, and fortunately, on many lands, not reaching beyond the chaff. Far more than a third of the crops has been stricken by the disease; but much of that portion will, nevertheless, yield a marketable and useful sample; the worst will, as usual, be thin and steelly. The present Reporter has seen ears from different parts *blackened*, but in which smut or putridity had made no progress, the kernels being sound and sweet. There is a considerable quantity of smutted corn; and accounts particularly notice it upon the farms of those who brined and limed their seed with the greatest care. In some parts of Herts and Middlesex, the crows have laid upon the ripe wheat, doing most damage by beating it down. The barley crop is universally great, but partially affected by blight, to the great injury of the sample. Oats are not a bulky crop upon the ground, and it is supposed will prove a medium produce. Beans and peas vary extremely: in some countries they are much hurt, in others a most abundant crop; beans far the most productive. The same of tares. Rye will yield a middling produce. Potatoes

are a large growth. The turnips have planted well; and, in consequence of the favourable state of the weather, have been well cleaned, the fallows sharing the same advantage. Hops have had great strength of bine, are very luxuriant, and, notwithstanding the injuries they have sustained from change of weather, are likely to prove abundant. The constancy of the sun, during this beautiful season, ripening the corn nearly together, has occasioned a great and sudden demand for reapers; thence an expensive harvest with respect to the rate of wages, otherwise most speedy and prosperous. Many wretched mechanics out of work offered their services, which were often refused, from the weak emaciated state of the men, and their want of skill in country labour. The price of reaping was also necessarily enhanced by the too generally excessive foul state of the crops, the farmer paying to the *sickle* what he had unthriftilly denied to the *hoe*. Hence also a great loss in straw, it being impossible to cut a foul crop so low as a clean one; various Reporters have passed this judgment upon the foul crops,—that the weeds have stood in the place of a fully additional quarter of corn per acre; and that, to bad husbandry, and to the erroneous policy and want of patriotism in many landlords refusing one-and-twenty year leases, or meanly clinging to tenancy-at-will, may be fairly ascribed our constant beggarly and ruinous want of a foreign supply of bread-corn. Although the earth be not remarkably dry, should the rain be withheld any considerable length of time, the consequences will be serious. The pastures are said not to be heavily stocked, and stores are advancing

in price. Fat stock may be expected cheaper. Wool is a very large growth this year—there are some stocks on hand, and the foreign stock on hand is heavy indeed. Viewing the aggregate products, the present is one of the most plentiful of seasons; and the same good fortune, both with respect to corn and fruits, seems to have shed its benign influence over the whole European continent.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 5s. to 5s. 6d.—Lamb 6s. to 7s. 8d.

—Veal 5s. to 6s. 8s.—Pork 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. Bacon —. Fat 3s. 6d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 50s. to 80s. new 50s. to 76s.—Barley 24s. to 38s.—Oats 19s. to 32s.—The Quartern-loaf, 11½d.—Oak bark, in the distant counties, eleven guineas per ton.—Hay 3l. 10l. to 6l. 6s.—Clover do. 3l. 13s. 6d. to 8l. 10s.—Straw 1l. 16s. to 3l.

Coals in the Pool, 32s. to 41s. per chaldron.

Middlesex; Aug. 23.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the Month of July, 1819.

	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Vari- ation in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean.
Barometer ..	30.06	28	N.E.	29.19	20	W.&S.	0.48	22	0.87	29.83
Thermometer	82½°	4	S.W.	49½°	21	N.	24°	4 & 27	33°	64.67
Thermomet. } hygrometer }	91½°	30	E.	7°	2	S.W.	68½°	29	84½	38.36

Prevailing winds,—N.E.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 8—Hail 1.

Clouds.

Cirrus. 10 Cirro-stratus. 15 Cirro-cumulus. 15 Cumulus. 28 Cumulo-stratus. 14 Nimbus. 4

Very little rain has fallen this month, and the weather has been remarkably fine, with a high degree of temperature throughout. The first three weeks were, for the most part, cloudy; but the last ten days were chiefly very clear. A great increase of temperature occurred on the 4th; the thermometer at 4½ A.M. stood at 60°, the wind was north-east, and a heavy shower of hail had just ceased falling. At 8 A.M. it had risen to 74°, the sky was cloudy, but the wind had shifted to the south. At 10 A.M. it rose to 80°, and at 1 P.M. to 82½°, the latter being the maximum for the month. The day was very fine, and chiefly clear; and, though there was a brisk wind, yet the heat was exceedingly oppressive. At 11 P.M. it lightened in the

south, and began raining heavily about midnight. On the 30th the thermometer again rose to 80°, and on the 31st to 81½°. On the former day, at 5 P.M. I exposed a mercurial thermometer to the rays of the sun, and in half an hour's time it rose to 105½°. The temperature in the shade was 77°. A large bright halo appeared round the sun in the afternoon of the 18th. In the course of this and the following day the barometer (which had previously been very high and steady) fell 0.70 of an inch; but, between the 20th and 22d, it rose 0.80 of an inch. The fall was attended with gusts of wind and slight rain from the south-west; the rise, with strong gusts of wind and heavy rain from the north.

St. John's-square; Aug. 25.

A. E.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for June, 1819.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.75—maximum, 30.14—minimum, 29.40—range, .74 of an inch.

Mean monthly temperature, 59° .5—maximum, 73°—minimum, 45°—range, 28°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .30 of an inch, which was on the 10th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours 24°, which was on the 13th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 2.5 inches; number of changes, 8.

Monthly fall of rain, 3.516 inches—rainy days, 23—foggy, 0—snowy 0—hail, 0.

Wind.

N. N.E. E. S.E. S. S.W. W. N.W. Variable. Calm.
0 2 0 0 5 20 1 2 0 0

Brisk winds, 0—Boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Clouds.						
Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
0	8	0	8	1	11	2

On the 21st of May several congenial showers of rain; 20th, about four o'clock P.M. much lightning, thunder, and rain; one clap was particularly loud, and which immediately succeeded the flash. The electric fluid darted upon the ground from a conflict of clouds, which hovered over the square, but fortunately did no harm. 27th, cold day; 28th, hoar frost; 29th, ice on the ground near a quarter of an inch thick, which has done much damage to early potatoes, kidney-beans, strawberries, and

other tender plants; many gooseberries and currants have dropped off in consequence: 30th, rain here, but, at the same time, upon the hills near Buxton snow fell, and the weather felt as cold as Christmas. June 10th, fine A.M. a few smart showers in the evening; 13th, very fine day, till evening, when it suddenly began to rain; 16th, heavy showers of rain, lightning, and thunder; 25th, complete rainy day; 27th, thunder and heavy rain.

Manchester; July 13.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN AUGUST;

Containing Official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MINISTERS, under a real or feigned alarm, and at any rate with a view to confer energy on the conduct of their personal friends, and to arouse all those whose privileges and immunities might be endangered by reform, have issued the following Proclamation. It is similar in its language to that which was issued in 1792, but has not been followed by those loyal addresses which were stimulated by that famous instrument, and which encouraged the ministers of that day to engage in the crusade against liberty, which the children then unborn are now rueing. An Act of Parliament of the length of this Proclamation, transferring the right of returning members from fifty rotten boroughs to fifty populous and unrepresented towns, would, however, more effectually have secured the State than fifty such Proclamations, by its influence on the affections and gratitude of the people.

GEORGE P. R.

Whereas, in divers parts of Great Britain, meetings of large numbers of his Majesty's subjects have been held upon the requisition of persons who, or some of whom, have, together with others, by seditious and treasonable speeches, addressed to the persons assembled, endeavoured to bring into hatred and contempt, the government and constitution established in this realm, and particularly the Commons House of Parliament, and to excite disobedience to the laws, and insurrection against his Majesty's authority.

And whereas it hath been represented to us, that at one of such meetings the persons there assembled, in gross violation of the law, did attempt to constitute and appoint, and did, as much as in them lay, constitute and appoint a person then nomi-

nated, to sit in their name and on their behalf in the Commons House of Parliament; and there is reason to believe that other meetings are about to be held for the like unlawful purpose:

And whereas many wicked and seditious writings have been printed, published, and industriously circulated, tending to promote the several purposes aforesaid, and to raise groundless jealousies and discontents in the minds of his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects:

And whereas, we have been further given to understand, that with a view of the better enabling themselves to carry into effect the wicked purposes aforesaid, in some parts of the kingdom, men, clandestinely and unlawfully assembled, have practised military training and exercise:

And whereas the welfare and happiness of this kingdom do, under Divine Providence, chiefly depend upon a due submission to the laws, a just reliance upon the integrity and wisdom of parliament, and a steady perseverance in that attachment to the government and constitution of the realm, which has ever prevailed in the minds of the people thereof; and whereas there is nothing which we so earnestly wish as to preserve the public peace and prosperity, and to secure to all his Majesty's liege subjects the entire enjoyment of all their rights and liberties:

We, therefore, being resolved to repress the wicked, seditious, and treasonable practices aforesaid, have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, solemnly warning all his Majesty's liege subjects to guard against every attempt to overthrow the law, and to subvert the government so happily established within this realm, and to abstain from every measure inconsistent with the peace and good order of society, and earnestly exhorting them at all times, and to the utmost of their power, to avoid and discountenance

discountenance all proceedings tending to produce the evil effects above described :

And we do strictly enjoin all his Majesty's loving subjects to forbear from the practice of all such military training and exercise as aforesaid, as they shall answer the contrary thereof at their peril :

And we do charge and command all sheriffs, justices of the peace, chief magistrates of cities, boroughs, and corporations, and all other magistrates throughout Great Britain, that they do, within their respective jurisdictions, make diligent inquiry, in order to discover and bring to justice the authors and printers of such wicked and seditious writings as aforesaid, and all who shall circulate the same ; and that they do use their best endeavours to bring to justice all persons who have been or may be guilty of uttering seditious speeches and harangues, and all persons concerned in any riots and unlawful assemblies, which, on whatever pretext they may be grounded, are not only contrary to law, but dangerous to the most important interests of the kingdom.

On Monday the 16th of August, a meeting of those friends of reform who espouse the principle of universal suffrage, was proposed at Manchester ; and, to give it *eclat*, as relating to a public and not to a mere local question, Mr. HENRY HUNT, of Middleton-cottage, Hants, was invited to take the chair : this gentleman having conducted several other public meetings with satisfaction to his party, and uniform good order, had become very popular among this class of the friends of reform. The announcement of his acceptance of the proffered distinction, served however as a signal for the most outrageous railings and anticipations of the enemies of all reform ; and, as one means of slander, vast preparations were affected to be made, to suppress alleged criminal designs, which were inconsistent with the objects and professions of the parties. The law-officers of the corporation of London had decided that the Smithfield meeting was legal when the lord-mayor desired to suppress it ; and the law being the same at Manchester as in London, thousands of both sexes attended this meeting, in the confidence that they enjoyed the same security as in their own houses. The meeting was so carefully arranged, that the male and female inhabitants of the populous and industrious villages round Manchester marched to it in orderly procession ; and the whole became a holiday-spectacle, gratifying to every philanthropic beholder, and lover of law and liberty ; its several groupes affording

themes for the celebration of poets, and scenes for the exhibition of painters. It was a great and intelligent population performing the first of social duties—in numbers which conferred an imposing grandeur on the deed—in a degree of order which demonstrated the ascendancy of the social virtues—in a state of unpreparedness for offence or defence, which indicated their unsuspecting confidence in the laws—and in company with their wives and children ; thereby manifesting the honesty of their intentions, and affording an infallible pledge that they had no guile in their hearts. The devil, however, was at work, just as he was on the confines of Paradise, where Milton has described his agonized feelings on beholding the happiness of the first Pair ; and he had taken possession of some minds, who unhappily had influence enough to organize hostility against these cheerful thousands, which, in practical consequences and various horrors, has seldom been equalled. Future investigation must determine the names of these evil-spirits ; though perhaps on this, as on many other occasions of error in human practice, the mischievous results were less the effect of deliberate design than of party zeal and blind passion ; and there were, doubtless, more unthinking patients than unprincipled agents. Be this as it may, the GUILTY, whoever they be, ought to be sought and punished, as a warning to others, and as a means of preventing a recurrence of similar enormities.

First Account.

" I met, (says an observer,) in Oldham-street, an immense mass of men, marching in common time, five abreast, with two white flags, and a very respectable band of music, consisting of not less than thirty performers. I counted these files until about 2000 men had passed, when the crowd became so great that I could no longer pursue my reckoning. Shortly afterwards, another party, perhaps 8000, passed the Exchange. The former of the two parties came, I believe, from Bury, the latter from Royton. Similar parties came in from Stockport and the other towns in the neighbourhood. The different parties arranged themselves very regularly round two carts, which they had brought with them, at about six yards distance, and a sort of stage was formed on the carts, and around it were planted five banners, two red, two white, and one black. Upon one side of the latter, was a hand holding the scales of Justice, with the inscription, '*Taxation without Representation is unjust and tyrannical.*' On the other

other side, at the top, was 'Love,' and beneath, 'Unite and be free.' 'Equal Representation or Death!' On some of the other flags were, 'No Corn Laws.' 'Let's die like Men, and not be sold like Slaves.' with other sentimental inscriptions. After the formality of proposing and seconding Mr. Hunt as chairman, he rose, and spoke near three minutes; when the Yeomanry Cavalry arrived on the ground at full speed. They took up a position under the wall of 'The Cottage,' (a building so called,) where they remained in a line about five minutes; immediately after which, they made a dash into the crowd, and surrounded the hustings; a police-officer then ascended, and seized hold of Mr. Johnson first, then of Mr. Hunt, and afterwards of several others, whom he handed to his assistants; and the latter carried them immediately to the New Bailey. The banners were the next objects to which the police-officers directed their attention, and with very little resistance they got possession of the whole of them. The scene that now ensued was truly awful! The shrieks of women and the groans of men were to be heard at some distance. Every person who attended out of curiosity, finding his personal safety at risk, immediately fled. The crush was so great in one part of the field, that it knocked down some out-buildings, at the end of a row of houses, on which there were at least twenty or thirty persons, with an immense crash. As I was carried along by the crowd, I saw several almost buried in the ruins; others, in their anxiety to escape, had fallen down, and were trampled on by the populace. A feeling of *saute qui peut* appeared now to fill the mind of every body, and the dreadful result is not yet known. The Yeomanry were supported by the 15th Hussars. Among the *spolia optima*, they say, are to be reckoned sixteen banners. At the moment when Hunt was seized, there could not have been fewer than 50,000 persons on the ground."

Morning Chronicle.

Second Account.

Another account says, "that the assembly continued increasing until about ten minutes past one o'clock, when Mr. Hunt made his appearance in a barouche, which contained a female on the dicky, and in the inside, in addition to Mr. Hunt, Messrs. Johnson, Saxton, Knight, and two or three others. The carriage moved slowly up to the hustings, and its arrival there was marked by long and loud cheers. At this period, it is probably an under-statement to say, that 50,000 persons were present. In the body of the town many of the shops were closed, and business was wholly suspended from an early hour of the forenoon; not, I believe, from any apprehensions of the proceedings of the reformers, but from a sort of un-

defined dread that violence would be used. Indeed, it was confidently asserted that Hunt would be arrested upon the hustings; but moderate men universally concluded, that the meeting would be allowed to go off peaceably, provided no breach of the peace was committed by the people. Up to the period of the arrival of the carriage none of the military had been seen in the streets, though it was known that the Manchester and Salford Yeomanry Cavalry were concealed in Messrs. Pickfords' (the carriers) yard. On his mounting the hustings Mr. Hunt was immediately called to the chair, and commenced his introductory address to the meeting. He exhorted the people to be firm but peaceable; 'and,' said he, 'if any man makes the slightest attempt to break the peace, put him down, and keep him down.' Just as he had uttered those words, the Manchester and Salford Yeomanry Cavalry came galloping down Morley-street and Peter-street, and ranged themselves in front of a row of houses on the south side of the area where the meeting was, in one of which the magistrates were assembled. The greater part of the persons who were at the outskirts of the assembly, on that side, instantly ran away; but the main body remained compact and firm; and, finding the soldiers halt under the houses, faced round to and cheered them. But a few moments had elapsed when some orders were given to the troops, and they instantly dashed at full gallop amongst the people, actually hacking their way up to the hustings! A cordon of special constables was drawn from the house occupied by the magistrates towards the stage, and these fared as ill, from the attacks of the soldiers, as the people at large. A comparatively undisciplined body, led on by officers who had never had any experience in military affairs, and probably all under the influence both of personal fear and considerable political feeling of hostility, could not be expected to act either with coolness or discrimination; and accordingly, men, women, and children, constables, and reformers, were all equally exposed to their attacks. Numbers were trampled down, and numbers were cut down. When they arrived at the hustings, the standards were torn or cut from the hands of those who held them, and Hunt, Johnson, Saxton, and several other persons, including three or four women, were taken into custody. Hunt was taken along by the constables to the house where the magistrates were sitting, crying out 'Murder!' as he was every instant struck by the bludgeons of numbers of constables who surrounded him. An attempt was made to knock his hat off, but unsuccessfully; and, just as he was going up the steps, a person, who shall be for the present nameless,

less, with a club of large size, struck him with the force of both hands, a blow on the head, which completely indented his hat, and almost levelled him with the ground: of this I can produce evidence on oath. The proceedings of the Manchester Cavalry were seconded by the Cheshire Yeomanry, and a detachment of the Dragoons stationed here. The people were pursued at full gallop through all the avenues leading from the place of meeting, and to distant parts of the town. What is the extent of the carnage that has taken place it is at present impossible to say; but five or six are known to be dead. There are twenty-six in the Infirmary, several of whom cannot live, and at least as many out-patients severely wounded. There are men, women, and children, constables, and also soldiers among them; and, in all probability, there are many wounded who have not been heard of at the Infirmary."—*Morning Chronicle*.

Third Account.

A third account, by the Reporter of the *Times* newspaper, states, "that at one o'clock 80,000 people were assembled on the ground. After the different persons who intended to address the multitude had taken their position, and silence had been obtained, Johnson came forward, and proposed that Henry Hunt be appointed their chairman amid cheers of three times three. The noise continuing longer than usual, Mr. Hunt found it requisite to entreat his friends to preserve tranquillity. He commenced his address by calling the assembly 'Gentlemen;' but afterwards changed the term to 'Fellow-countrymen.' He had occasion, he said, to entreat their indulgence [*noise continued*].—Every man wishing to hear, must himself keep silence [*laughter, but no silence*]. 'Will you,' said he, addressing himself to the people, 'be so obliging as not to call silence while the business of the day is proceeding?' [*Silence was then obtained*].—He hoped that they would now exercise the all-powerful right of the people; and, if any person would not be quiet, that they would put him down, and keep him quiet [*we will*].—For the honour which they had just conferred upon him, he returned them his most sincere thanks; and for any services which he either had or might render them, all that he asked was, that they would indulge him with a calm and patient attention. It was impossible for him to think that with the utmost silence he could make himself heard by every member of the numerous and tremendous meeting which he saw assembled before him. If those however who were near him were not silent, how could it be expected that those who were at a distance could hear what he should say?—[*A dead silence now prevailed the multitude*]. It was useless for him to recall to their recollection the proceedings of the last ten days in their town; they

were all of them acquainted with the cause of the late meeting being postponed; and it would therefore be superfluous in him to say any thing about it, except indeed it were this—that those who had attempted to put them down by the most malignant exertions, had occasioned them to meet that day in more than twofold numbers [*hear*]. They would have perceived, that, since the old meeting had been put off and the present one had been called, though their enemies flattered themselves with having obtained a victory, they shewed by their conduct that they had sustained a defeat [*long and loud applause*]. In the interval between the two meetings two placards had been circulated, to which the names of two obscure individuals were attached; the first was signed by Tom Long or Jack Short, a printer in the town, whom nobody knew—

"At this stage of the business the Yeomanry Cavalry were seen advancing in a rapid trot to the area; their ranks were in disorder; and, on arriving within it, they halted to breathe their horses, and to recover their ranks. A panic seemed to strike the persons at the outskirts of the meeting, who immediately began to scamper in every direction. After a moment's pause, the cavalry drew their swords, and brandished them fiercely in the air: upon which Hunt and Johnson desired the multitude to give three cheers, to shew the military that they were not to be daunted in the discharge of their duty by their unwelcome presence. This they did; upon which Mr. Hunt again proceeded. 'This was a mere trick to interrupt the proceedings of the meeting; but he trusted that they would all stand firm.' He had scarcely said these words before the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry rode into the mob, which gave way before them, and directed their course to the cart from which Hunt was speaking. *Not a brick-bat was thrown at them—not a pistol was fired during this period*; all was quiet and orderly as if the cavalry had been the friends of the multitude, and had marched as such into the midst of them. A bugleman went at their head, then an officer, and then came the whole troop. They wheeled round the waggons till they came in front of them, the people drawing back in every direction on their approach. After they had surrounded them in such a manner as to prevent all escape, the officer who commanded the detachment went up to Mr. Hunt, and said, brandishing his sword, 'Sir, I have a warrant against you, and arrest you as my prisoner. Hunt, after exhorting the people to tranquillity in a few words, turned round to the officer and said, 'I willingly surrender myself to any civil officer who will shew me his warrant. One Nadin, chief police-officer at Manchester, then came forward, and said

said 'I will arrest you; I have got informations upon oath against you;' or something to that effect. The military officer then proceeded to say, that he had a warrant against Johnson. Johnson also asked for a civil officer, upon which one Andrew came forward, and Hunt and Johnson then leaped from off the waggon, and surrendered themselves to the civil power. As soon as Hunt and Johnson had jumped from the waggon, a cry was made by the cavalry '*Have at their flags.*' In consequence, they immediately dashed not only at the flags which were in the waggon, but those which were posted among the crowd, *cutting most indiscriminately to the right and to the left, in order to get at them.* This set the people running in all directions; and it was not till this act had been committed that any brick-bats were hurled at the military. From that moment the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry lost all command of temper. A person of the name of Saxton, who is, I believe, the editor of the *Manchester Observer*, was standing in the cart. Two privates rode up to him. 'There,' said one of them, '*is that villain Saxton; do you run him through the body.*' 'No,' replied the other, '*I had rather not—I leave it to you.*' The man immediately made a lunge at Saxton; and it was only by slipping aside that the blow missed his life. As it was, it cut his coat and waistcoat, but fortunately did him no other injury. A man within five yards of me, in another direction, had his nose completely taken off by a blow of a sabre; whilst another was laid prostrate, but whether he was dead, or had merely thrown himself down to obtain protection, I cannot say. Seeing all this hideous work going on, I felt an alarm, which any man may be forgiven for feeling in a similar situation. Looking around me, I saw a constable at no great distance, and, thinking that my only chance of safety rested in placing myself under his protection, I appealed to him for assistance. He immediately took me into custody; and, on my saying that I merely attended to report the proceedings of the day, he replied 'Oh! oh! you then are one of their writers—you must go before the magistrates.' To this I made no objection; in consequence, he took me to the house where they were sitting, and in our road thither we saw a woman on the ground, insensible, to all outward appearance, and with two large gouts of blood on her left breast. Just as I came to the house the constables were conducting Hunt into it, and were treating him in a manner in which they were neither justified by law nor humanity, striking him with their staves on the head. In the room into which I was put, I found Hunt, Johnson, Saxton, and some other individuals of minor note, among whom was another woman in a fainting condition.

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Nadin the constable was also there. Hunt and Johnson both asked him to shew them the warrants on which they had been apprehended. This he refused to do, saying that he had information upon oath against them, which was quite sufficient for him. Hunt then called upon the persons present to mark Nadin's refusal. Shortly after, a magistrate came into the room, and bade the prisoners prepare to march off to the New Bailey. Hunt was consigned to the custody of Colonel L'Estrange, of the 31st foot, and a detachment of the 15th hussars; and, under his care, he and all the other prisoners, who were each placed between two constables, reached the New Bailey in perfect safety. The staffs of two of Hunt's banners were carried in mock procession before him. After these individuals had been committed to the custody of the governor, they were turned into one common yard, where the events of the day formed the subject for conversation. Messrs. Knight and Morehouse were afterwards added to their company. About five o'clock the magistrates directed the governor of the prison to lock each of us up in a solitary cell, and to see that we had no communication with each other. This was accordingly done."—*Times*.

Fourth Account.

"About eleven o'clock the people began to assemble around the house of Mr. Johnson, at Smedley-cottage, where Mr. Hunt had taken up his residence; about twelve, Mr. Hunt and his friends entered the barouche: they had not proceeded far, when they were met by the Committee of the Female Reform Society, one of whom, an interesting looking woman, bore a standard, on which was painted a female, holding in her hand a flag surmounted with the cap of liberty, whilst she trod under foot an emblem of corruption, on which was inscribed that word. She was requested to take a seat on the box of the carriage, (a most appropriate one,) which she boldly and immediately acquiesced in, and continued waving her flag and handkerchief until she reached the hustings, where she took her stand on the right corner, in front. The remainder of the committee followed the carriage in procession, and mounted the hustings when they reached them. On leaving Smedley-cottage, bodies of men were seen at a distance, marching in regular and military order, with music and colours. Different flags were fallen in with on the road, with various mottos, such as '*No Corn Laws*;' '*Liberty or Death*;' '*Taxation without Representation is Tyranny*;' '*We will have Liberty*;' the flag used by the friends of Mr. Hunt at the general election for Westminster, and various others, many of which were surmounted with caps of liberty. The scene of cheering was never before equalled: Females from the age of twelve

to eighty were seen cheering with their caps in their hand, and their hair in consequence dishevelled: the whole scene exceeds the power of description. In passing through the streets to the place of meeting, the crowd became so great, that it was with difficulty the carriage could be moved along. Information was brought to Mr. Hunt that St. Peter's field was already filled, and that no less than 300,000 people were assembled in and about the intended spot of meeting. As the carriage moved along, and reached the shops and warehouse of Mr. Johnson, of Smedley, three times three were given, also at the Police-office, and at the Exchange. The procession arrived at the place of destination about one o'clock. Mr. Hunt expressed his disapprobation of the hustings, and was fearful that some accident would arise from them. After some hesitation he ascended; and the proposition for his being chairman being moved by Mr. Johnson, it was carried by acclamation. Mr. Hunt began his discourse by thanking them for the favour conferred on him, and made some ironical observations on the conduct of the magistrates; when a cart, which evidently took its direction from that part of the field where the police and magistrates were assembled in a house, was moved through the middle of the field, to the great annoyance and danger of the assembled people, who quietly endeavoured to make way for its procedure. The cart had no sooner made its way through, when the Yeomanry Cavalry made their appearance from the same quarter as the cart had gone out. They galloped furiously round the field, going over every person who could not get out of their way, to the spot where the police were fixed: and, after a moment's pause, they received the cheers of the police as the signal for attack. The meeting at the entrance of the cavalry, and from the commencement of the business, was one of the most calm and orderly that I ever witnessed. Hilarity was seen on the countenances of all; whilst the female reformers crowned the assemblage with a grace, and excited a feeling particularly interesting. The Yeomanry Cavalry made their charge with the most infuriate phrenzy: they cut down men, women, and children, indiscriminately."

Fifth Account.

We subjoin the following details from that most respectable Manchester paper, *Cowdroy's Gazette*, published on the 21st:

"Twelve o'clock was the time fixed for the commencement of the meeting. It was half past twelve, or perhaps somewhat later, when the last of the parties from a distance arrived on the ground, greeted by the cheers of the multitude who awaited them. After their arrival,

the music in attendance struck up "God save the King," and instantly thousands of heads were uncovered, as an acknowledgment of respect to this national anthem. The highly-popular tune of "Rule Britannia" was also played by the band. At about ten minutes or a quarter past one o'clock, it was announced that Mr. Hunt was approaching by the Deansgate-road, and immediately afterwards he made his appearance in a barouche, on the box of which sat the driver and a female, who carried a small flag, bearing some emblematical figures. All the standards used in the procession had previously been brought up towards the hustings. On mounting them, it was immediately moved by Mr. Joseph Johnson, that Mr. Hunt should take the chair. Mr. H. then addressed the meeting.

"A considerable disturbance was now observable on the south side of the area which the meeting occupied. It was caused by the arrival of the Manchester and Salford Yeomanry Cavalry, at full gallop, and their ranging themselves in front of the houses in Mount-street, in one of which (Mr. Buxton's) were the magistrates. The persons on the outside of the compact crowd, which formed the body of the meeting, had fled with considerable precipitation on the first arrival of the military; several indeed were knocked down and trampled upon by the horses, as they went to their stations. Those who were within the reach of his voice Mr. Hunt kept exhorting to "be firm." A double cordon of special constables was ranged from Mr. Buxton's house down to the hustings; the orders to whom were to leave room between them for two persons to pass abreast, so as to maintain a free line of communication. When the cavalry had formed in Mount-street, not five minutes had elapsed before they were addressed by one of their officers. They replied to his address with loud cheers, waving their swords over their heads. The persons on the side of the crowd nearest them now faced about, and cheered in return. Previously to this period a strong detachment of infantry had taken post in Dickenson-street; and the alarm created in the meeting by the first appearance of the military had a little subsided, when the word of command was given, and the corps instantly charged up to the hustings. Numbers of men, women, and children, were trodden under foot, or sabred. The peace-officers had no protection, and probably have suffered in at least an equal proportion with any other class. The scene was truly terrific. In the consternation that ensued, the immense crowds, pressing on each other in their flight, rendered escape more difficult, and even swiftness of foot did not always save them from being hewn down. About two minutes after the attack

tark of the Manchester Yeomanry on one side, the Cheshire Yeomanry, a detachment of Dragoons, and of the 15th Hussars, charged one another; thus adding to the dangers and horrors of the scene. Clouds of dust, raised by the trampling of the horses, frequently obscured nearly the whole area; and when a sudden breeze of wind momentarily cleared them away, the glittering of swords, brandished in the sun, and the consideration that those against whom they were raised were fellow-countrymen and friends, was truly heart-sickening. The work of dispersion still continued: the standards were seized in triumph, and borne away; the cavalry galloped upon every one whom they saw, even at a considerable distance from the place of meeting, and into the Quaker's burying-ground. The number of persons killed and wounded it is impossible to estimate with accuracy; and, we much fear, it will never be accurately known. The number killed, or whose recovery is impossible, we apprehend, however, will be not less than ten, and sixty have been brought as patients to the Infirmary,—of whom thirty were in-patients. A great number have also been under the private care of surgeons in town; and many from a distance, who were not very severely wounded, too much alarmed to stay here, have had their wounds dressed by surgeons in their own neighbourhood. We therefore think there cannot have been fewer than 200 wounded: many conceive there will have been 300, or even more.

"When the field was cleared, the Yeomanry formed opposite Mount-street, and, after a speech from the chief magistrate, the Rev. Mr. Hay, rector of Ackworth, prebend of York, &c. &c. gave three cheers, and waved their swords in token of victory.

"We have now concluded our recital of the melancholy events of this dreadful day. But it will be asked by every one, whether this attack was legal, or, at least, whether the Riot Act was read previous to the forcible dispersion of the crowd. We believe it was not. We have made the most diligent and general inquiries, both among special constables and spectators; and we have not met with a single individual who knows either when or where it was read, or, in point of fact, who believes that it was read at all."

These sad events have led to various expressions of feeling, which the govern-

* But it may be asked, why should it be read? *There was no riot*; and the Riot Act supposes an actual riot, to quell which ordinary means are insufficient. The assemblage, it appears, was not merely legal, but highly meritorious; because it is better that the people should peaceably complain of grievances, than seek to re-

ment, as its only means of precaution, have sought to suppress by prosecutions. Thus Messrs. CARLILE, DOLBY, and others, have, by some new construction of law, been held to bail by magistrates for libels; but we hope that, when the unhappy cause of irritation is dispassionately and maturely considered, these abuses of the press will be considered as venial and pardonable. At any rate, we should conceive, that sensible juries will be led to consider all temporary ebullitions of this nature as irresistible, rather than criminal, feelings.

Certain inflammatory newspapers, whose language before the meeting probably gave countenance to the unfortunate decision of the authorities, are now attempting to lead the public to conclude that the meeting was treasonable, by quoting HAWKINS, &c. This is the least that can now be expected of them; but, happily, the doctrine of *constructive* treason is exploded, and honest jurors will decide on the treasonable intention, rather than on any mis-construction, of the fact. Instead of exhibiting treasonable consistency and pre-arranged resistance, the members of the meeting were dispersed like dust before the wind;—they surrendered to legalized authority without demur, and the assemblage exhibited the weakness of water. Happily, however, in all cases of political prosecution, the appeal is to JURIES; consequently, one honest and conscientious juror has, in the jury-box, the power of staying the plague of tyranny and despotism.

The following is an accurate list of the persons committed and remanded by the magistrates on the 19th.

Committed.—William Billinge, Thomas Ashton, Thomas Worthington, Moses O'Hara, James Makin, Thomas Hollis, Jonathan Smith, Henry Clarke, J. Fielding, Wm. Mason, James Langley, J. Davies, James Green, Wm. Finn, George Whittle, Arthur O'Neil, James Higgins, Thomas Bancroft, Thos. Mellor, James Taylor, John Sefton, Thomas Worsley, George Ashcroft, John Wild, and Samuel Stringer.

Remanded.—Henry Hunt, Jos. Johnson, Robt. Jones, George Swift, John Sacker Saxton, Robt. Wild, Thos. Taylor, Sarah Hargreaves, Eliz. Gaunt, Val. Faulkener, Jas. Johnson, Wm. Bolton, Thos. Keough, James Moorhouse, John Knight, Isaac

dress them by violence; and the performance of this duty of freemen ought, therefore, to be encouraged, rather than opposed, by all discreet and wise authorities.
—EDITOR.

Murray, Abraham Whittaker, Thomas Johnson, John Wild, John Unsworth, Ann Coates, James Lary, John Edwards, Jos. Kershaw, Jas. Swindler, John Bell, Wm. Barnes, John Mills, Isaac Howe, Thos. Hallmark, Wm. Chantler, Sam. Stockwell, Peter Barlow, Thos. Fidler, and Robt. Scott.

As Mr. HUNT's name seems likely to figure in English History, we will enable posterity to judge of his real principles by his own address to the inhabitants of Manchester and its neighbourhood.

"Fellow-Countrymen,—Our enemies are exulting at the victory they profess to have obtained over us, in consequence of the postponement, for a week, of the Public Meeting intended to have been held on Monday last.

The Editor of the *London Courier*, (although he admits we are only checked, not subdued,) appears to be as much rejoiced as if he and his coadjutors had for a time escaped unhurt from the effects of an earthquake, or some other great national calamity; his blood-thirsty imitators of the local press of Manchester cannot disguise the fears of their employers, although I am informed that they attempt to do it, by resorting to the most vulgar and impotent abuse. To reply to any of their malignant and contemptible efforts, would only tend to drag them forth, for a moment, from their natural insignificance and obscurity; therefore, you will bestow on their petty exertions the most perfect indifference; for, as they are beneath your anger, so you will not even suffer them to attract your notice.

You will meet on Monday next, my friends; and, by your steady, firm, and temperate, deportment, you will convince all your enemies, you feel that you have an important and an imperious public duty to perform, and that you will not suffer any private consideration on earth to deter you from exerting every nerve, to carry your praiseworthy and patriotic intentions into effect.

The eyes of all England, nay, of all Europe, are fixed upon you; and every friend of real reform and of rational liberty, is trembling alive to the result of your meeting on Monday next.

Our enemies will seek every opportunity, by the means of their sanguinary agents, to excite a riot, that they may have a pretence for spilling our blood, reckless of the awful and certain retaliation that would ultimately fall on their heads.

Every friend of real and effectual Reform is offering up to Heaven a devout prayer, that you may follow the example of your brethren of the metropolis; and, by your steady, patient, persevering, and peaceable, conduct on that day, frustrate their hellish and bloody purpose.

Come, then, my friends, to the Meeting on Monday, armed with no other weapon but that of a self-approving conscience; determined not to suffer yourselves to be irritated or excited, by any means whatsoever, to commit any breach of the public peace.

Our opponents have not attempted to shew that our reasoning is fallacious, or that our conclusions are incorrect, by any argument but the threat of violence, and to put us down by the force of the sword, bayonet, and the cannon. They assert that your leaders do nothing but mislead and deceive you, although they well know that the eternal principles of truth and justice are too deeply engraven on your hearts; and that you are at length become (fortunately for them) too well acquainted with your own rights, ever again to suffer any man or any faction to mislead you.

We hereby invite the Borough-reeve, or any of the nine wise Magistrates who signed the Proclamation declaring the meeting to have been held on Monday last illegal, and threatening at the same time all those who abstained from going to the said meeting;—we invite them to come amongst us on Monday next. If we are wrong, it is their duty as Men, as Magistrates, and as Christians, to endeavour to set us right by argument, by reason, and by the mild and irresistible precepts of persuasive truth;—we promise them an attentive hearing, and to abide by the result of conviction alone. But, once for all, we repeat that we despise their threats, and abhor and detest those who would direct or control the mind of man by violence or force.

I am, my Fellow-Countrymen,

Your sincere and faithful friend,

Smedley Cottage, HENRY HUNT.
Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1819."

A large meeting, in furtherance of a subscription to relieve the wounded, and prosecute the guilty authors of the riot, has since been held at the Crown and Anchor, London; and other meetings, for the same purpose, are announced.

A public meeting of the commonalty of London took place in Smithfield, on the 25th, Dr. WATSON in the chair; which, not being disturbed, separated peaceably, after passing various political resolutions.

SPAIN.

The paralysis which has seized this once-famous monarchy, has spread from the limbs in the Colonies to its most vital parts, in the army assembled at Cadiz. All the resources of bigotted tyranny had been exhausted in preparing a sort of exterminating Armada, the sailing of which had been announced for many months, when the whole was broken

broken up by a mutiny among the troops, and by a necessity for arresting many of the principal officers, who were concerned in it. The particulars are not allowed to transpire, and it is alleged that the mutiny is crushed: but, be this as it may, the expedition against

the American Republics is baffled, and Spain is filled with guerillas, who make open war on the government, and who, in spite of the battle of Waterloo, talk of restoring that free constitution in Spain, which had been established by the Cortes.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

ON the 21st, a numerous and respectable meeting was held at the Crown-and-Anchor Tavern, to express the opinion of the British public upon the recent conduct of the Yeomanry Cavalry and the magistrates, in violently dispersing the Manchester meeting for reform: Mr. Waddington in the chair. Mr. Wooler, in a speech of considerable length, commented in severe terms on these proceedings; and was followed by Mr. Gale Jones, in an able speech, who alike warmly animadverted upon them, and concluded by proposing the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to: "That this assembly pledge themselves, both with their purses and their persons, to afford every legal and constitutional support to the individuals arrested and imprisoned at the late meeting at Manchester; and, in furtherance of this resolution, they propose a subscription to enable these persons to procure counsel, &c. That Mr. Harmer and Pearson be appointed as solicitors for the prisoners, to visit them at Manchester, and to obtain correct information as to their situation."

A meeting was lately held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, called by a public notice, professing to give information, &c. on the subject of the new plan of transportation to the Cape of Good Hope. The doors were beset by crowds of poor people, meditating their flight from distress at home to this land of promise, or, as we should say, land of delusion. No less than 50,000 persons, it is said, have within the month besieged the office of the Secretary of State for this purpose.

A fire lately broke out in the sugar-house of Messrs. Craven and Shotts, of Nelson-street, Whitechapel. The sugar-house was consumed, and damage done to the amount of 15,000*l*.

MARRIED.

J. B. Clifton, esq. of London, to Miss Lawrence, of Putney.

Edward Clay, jun. son of E. Clay, esq. of Greenstead-park, near Colchester, to Miss Ann Fletcher, of London.

A. Green, esq. of Hackney, to Margaretta, daughter of the late M. de St. Croix, esq. of Homerton.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. H. K. Stewart, M.P. to Henrietta Anne, daughter of the Rev. S. Madan, D.D.

Capt. K. White, R.N. to Miss Elizabeth Neeld, of Norfolk-street.

O. H. Smith, esq. to Jane, daughter of T. V. Cooke, esq. of Hertford-street, May Fair.

Jas. Macdonald, esq. M.P. to Lady Sophia Keppel, daughter of the Earl of Albemarle.

Mr. W. Tilley, of Chelsea, to Mary Ann, daughter of Tho. Dunhill, esq.

P. Martineau, esq. of Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn fields, to Miss Eliz. F. Batty, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

J. Armstrong, esq. to Miss M. J. Sandys, both of Kentish-town.

At Islington, J. Buchanan, esq. of Glasgow, to Miss M. A. Finlason, late of St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica.

H. C. Meynell, esq. of Hoar Cross, Staffordshire, to Miss G. Pigou, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

The Hon. Fred. S. N. Douglas, only son of Lord Glenbervie, to Miss H. Wrightson, of Cusworth, Yorkshire.

Chas. Drummond, jun. esq. to the Hon. Mary D. Eden, sister of Lord Auckland.

Mr. Chas. P. Bartley, of Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss C. Forth, of Down-hall, Epsom.

H. S. Quilter, esq. of Hadley, Middlesex, to Miss Sarah Ann Martin, of St. Osyth, Essex.

C. Jones, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss C. Whitley, of Newington.

Sir H. R. Calder, bart. to Lady Frances Selina Pery, daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

T. T. F. E. Drake, esq. of Nutwell-court, Devonshire, to Miss E. Halford, of Piccadilly.

H. Owen, esq. of West-hill, Wandsworth, to Miss P. M. Elwyn, of Enfield.

At Kensington, the Rev. G. Croly, A.M. to Miss H. Beghie.

The Rev. S. Hartopp, to Miss C. Robson, of Conduit-street.

The Rev. H. E. Graham, of Hendon, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir G. Leeds, bart. of Croxton park, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. W. E. Coldwell, B.A. of Harrow, to Miss Norman, of Manningtree.

Wm. Tindall, esq. of Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, to Miss Priscilla Harris, of Walworth.

Lieut.-Col. Steele, of the Coldstream Guards, to Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Manchester,

R. H. Easum,

R. H. Easum, esq. of Stepney, to Miss Eliz. Freer, of Tottenham.

Mr. B. Best, of Millman-street, Bedford-row, to Miss J. Cooper, of St. John's-street, Clerkenwell.

At St. James's Church, C. Waite, esq. M.D. to Miss Kendrick, of Woodford.

G. Waugh, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss T. Park, of Dudbridge, Gloucestershire.

At Richmond, H. D. Twysden, esq. R.N. to Mary, daughter of Sir William Twysden, bart.

DIED.

At Nine Elms, Vauxhall, Jos. Newberry, esq. late of the Borough.

At Blackheath, 81, Mrs. Vansittart, widow of H. V. esq. and mother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In Upper Seymour-street, 74, the Rev. Wm. Percy, D.D. rector of St. Paul's, Charleston, South Carolina, and formerly of Queen's-square Chapel, Westminster, generally respected and regretted.

At Islington, Mrs. Jones, widow of John J. esq.

Wm. Chatteris, esq. 81, of Lombard-street, banker. He succeeded the late W. Fuller, and somewhat resembled him in character and wealth.

At Wandsworth, 67, Mr. W. M'Andrew, of Lower Thames-street.

Mr. Daniel Todd, many years teacher of mathematics, &c. at Hounslow-school, much respected.

At Homerton, 24, Miss Sophia Louisa Dewal.

At Enfield, 26, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Thomas.

In Berkeley-square, Thos. Graham, esq. M.P. for Kinross.

At Upper Clapton, Mr. John Hawkins, of Lombard-street.

In Walcott-place, Lambeth, after a short illness, Jas. M. Atkinson, esq. a character of general worth and benevolence, and a supporter of several charitable institutions.

Of apoplexy, 28, Allen Marshall, esq. of Nelson-square.

In High-street, Borough, 70, Mr. Thos. Jones, sen. generally regretted.

In Dover-street, 68, Mrs. Eliz. Allcock.

At Knightsbridge, 48, Jas. Kennedy, esq. of Sheerness Dock-yard.

In Upper Mary-le-bone-street, 73, Mrs. Wall, mother-in-law of Mr. Clio Rickman.

In Wimpole-street, 69, T. W. Milner, esq. deservedly regretted.

In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, Ann, wife of John Westbrook, esq.

At Rotherhithe, 55, Helen, wife of Capt. J. Phillips.

In Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, the widow of Capt. R. Oakley, R.N.

In Little Queen-street, Holborn, Mr. H. Oldfield.

At Kentish-town, John Owen Parr, esq. from being overturned in the stage-coach on Holborn-hill, leaving a large family.

At Kensington, 87, E. Jennings, esq.

At Islington, 66, Mrs. Lister, widow of Josiah L. esq.

In Suffolk-street, Charing-Cross, 73, T. Gordon, esq. late of Premnus, Aberdeenshire.

At Kensington-palace, 90, Viscountess Molesworth.

The Rev. W. Slater, forty years minister to the Baptist congregation, Mill-yard, Goodman's-fields.

In Brompton-row, 64, the Hon. H. M. Johnstone, son of the late Lord Napier.

At Kew-green, Lieut.-Gen. W. Wyward, equerry to the king, and col. of the 55th regt. of foot.

At Stoke Newington, Jonath. Howe, esq.

In Alfred-place, 43, Mary Susannah, wife of the Rev. Dr. Busfield.

At Homerton, 53, Anne, wife of David Duval, esq.

At Chelsea, 54, T. R. Reid, esq. a respected surgeon, of that place.

64, Wm. Darton, sen. bookseller, of Gracechurch-street, a valued member of the Society of Friends. He was a useful public man, well known and respected; and for a long period will be remembered by the youth of Great Britain, by his judicious writings and numerous useful publications. He bore his sufferings with patience and resignation, and quietly departed, with the hope attendant on a well-spent life.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

Or, Records of very Eminent and Remarkable Persons recently deceased.

JAMES FORBES, ESQ.

MR. FORBES left England at a very early age as a writer in the service of the East India Company; and, according to his own account, travelled for nearly twenty years in various parts of Asia and Africa, to investigate the manners and customs of the Africans, to study the natural history, and delineate the principal places, and the picturesque

scenes, he met with. This a knowledge of drawing enabled him to do, and likewise to delineate the costume of the inhabitants, and to grace them with coloured drawings of birds, fish, &c. &c. The vast collection Mr. F. made on these subjects, he says, formed one hundred and fifty volumes in folio, all written with his own hand. On his return to England, he employed himself in preparing his work for the

the press; but, having a desire to visit the continent of Europe, he embarked for Holland after the Peace; and, not being informed of the re-commencement of hostilities, unfortunately entered France; when he, like the rest of his countrymen, were made prisoners, and sent to Verdun, with his family. He, in this situation, did all he could to procure his release; and a letter from Sir Joseph Banks was certainly of considerable use to him. Having a brother confined also as an Englishman at Tours, he procured permission and passports to visit him, and in this tour passed through Fontainebleau, Orleans, Blois, to Tours, and back by Chateau Renand, Chartres, &c. to Verdun. With the letters of recommendation before mentioned, he applied to Mons. Carnot, then President of the Royal National Institute, stating his situation, and his anxious wish to return to England, to finish his great work. This letter was laid before the Institute: he had the satisfaction to be informed by M. Cuvier, their secretary, that the members had interested themselves in his favor. This had the desired effect, and procured him and his family a passport to proceed to England.

On his arrival, he first published an account of what occurred to him in France, of his journey to Tours, and thence to Verdun, in which he gives a lively description of the towns he passed through, with anecdotes of Monsieur Malherbes, and other celebrated characters. These were published under the title of *Letters from France*, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1806. After this, he devoted himself to his great work, which he entitled *Oriental Memoirs*. This is truly a splendid publication, in four volumes, 4to. on which Mr. Forbes appears to have bestowed every degree of attention to the paper, the printing, and the plates: those of Natural History are finely coloured. Mr. Forbes being on the Bombay establishment, his residences were, of course, in some parts of that district of which he has given a capacious account, accompanied with some beautiful engravings of places of note. By leave of absence, he was enabled to visit, and give an account of, many places in the other Presidencies of the Company. His accounts of the Carsees, the Bramins, and their various tenets, are told with precision and correctness.

SAMUEL LYSCNS, ESQ.

This gentleman was bred to the bar, but has not much attended to the practice. His taste led him to the study of antiquities, and he has been a great assistance to his brother in his publications entitled "The Environs of London," and his other great work, "The Magna Britannia," many of the drawings for which were made by Mr. Samuel Lysons. Some years

ago, on the death of the last possessor, he was appointed to the place of keeper of the Record-Office in the Tower, from which he had a good salary, an opportunity of pursuing his favorite study with great advantage, and of making many curious extracts for the use of the Antiquarian Society, of which he had been many years a member; was generally one of the council, and some years director. As many of these curious documents are unknown to the public, we subjoin a list from the *Archæologia*, in which they are published, and the volume in which they are inserted is noticed; our readers who pursue these studies will be able to refer to them with ease. Besides these papers, Mr. Lysons has published several valuable works on English antiquities, a list of which was given in our last Number.

Mr. Lysons' papers in the *Archæologia* are, in vol. 9, "An Account of some Roman Antiquities discovered at Coombend Farm, near Cirencester, in Gloucestershire." This is a curious account of a Roman house, found on digging.—In vol. 10, "Description of the Church of Quenington, in Gloucestershire," which is accompanied by three drawings. Also, "An Account of Roman Antiquities discovered in the same County." There are no less than five plates with this paper.—In vol. 14, "Observations on the Tombs in the Abbey Church of Tewkesbury." Mr. Lysons, in 1799, exhibited to the Society an original grant of confraternity from the prior and brethren of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, Gloucester, a copy of which is given in the same volume; also an original charter, containing a grant of lands from Edward III. to his uncle, Edmund of Woodstock earl of Kent. This is declared to be granted with the assent of the prelates, earls, barons, and Commons in Parliament.—In vol. 15, "Copies of Writs issued by Edward I. on the marriage of his eldest daughter." "Extracts from the *Retulæ Familia* 18th of Edward I." And, "Drawing and Description of an ancient Painting on the wall of Trinity Chapel, Cirencester."—In vol. 16, "An inventory of articles delivered out of the armoury of the Tower anno 33, Henry VI. "Some Account of Roman antiquities discovered at Carehunon, Carmarthenshire." "Copy of a letter missive from Edward IV. with his sign manual." "Copies of three remarkable petitions to King Henry IV." "Copy of a roll of the expences of Edward I. at Ruddlon Castle, in Wales."

THOMAS GRAHAM, ESQ. M.P.

(Of Kinross House, North Britain.)

Mr. GRAHAM entered, when young, into the service of the East India Company, and embarked, in 1768, in the capacity of a writer. He served through the various classes,

classes till he was appointed one of the members of the Board of Trade in Bengal. In this situation he acquired such an ample fortune, as enabled him to return to England, and stand a candidate for his native county, as member of the House of Commons. Kinross having only an alternate representation with the county of Clackmannan, Mr. Graham was not in the Parliament of 1812, but at the last election he was again chosen. Having served the Company so many years, he wished to obtain a seat in the direction; but in this he was not successful, and made but one attempt. In parliament he has generally voted on the ministerial side. It may perhaps surprise an English reader to be told, that the shire of Kinross had only, in 1812, sixteen nominal voters; and that the whole influence over the majority of those lay with the gentleman whose death we are recording. A state of representation this, which calls as loudly for reform as any thing on this side the Tweed.

EDMUND JENINGS, ESQ.

This gentleman was a native of America, but came from thence very young, and had the principal part of his education in England. After he had finished his school-education at Eton, he went to Cambridge, and there studied the law, and was called to the bar; but, being in easy circumstances, he does not seem to have practised long. He was contemporary with

Dunning, Thurlow, Kenyon, &c. with whom he was intimate, and of whom the writer has heard him relate many anecdotes. No man ever was more strongly impressed with the true spirit of liberty than Mr. Jennings, which made many of the high-flying monarchy-men give him the title of a republican. His birth naturally drew him into connections with the Americans; and he had the happiness to rank among his friends and acquaintance, and to correspond with, some of the great actors in the American Revolution, among whom were Dr. Franklin, the Lees, John Adams, Sayre, &c.; nor was his acquaintance confined to them; he was personally intimate with many of the English nobility and gentry; but, we believe, kept that part of his friends confined chiefly to those on the popular side of the question. From these extensive connections he had collected a vast fund of anecdote; whether he has committed any of them to writing is not yet known. A small work of his, but anonymous, has been circulated, "A Defence of Milton from the Reflections of Dr. Johnson," and which the writer has some reason to think is his only literary performance. Mr. J. has left behind him a widow and one son, now in business as a conveyancer. The manners of Mr. J. were mild, and his disposition playful; with a good constitution he attained to the great age of eighty-eight, and died lamented by all who knew him.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A MEETING for parliamentary reform lately took place at North Shields, when several strong resolutions were passed. They pointed out the necessity of a reform on the principles of annual parliaments and universal suffrage, and recommended the appointment of a committee, to correspond with the committees formed in other places for similar purposes, and to mutually communicate their proceedings and resolutions. A committee of twenty-one was immediately appointed, and they were instructed to concert measures for speedily calling a more general meeting. It was afterwards resolved to raise a penny-a-week subscription, for the furtherance of the objects of the meeting. The meeting then quietly dispersed.

Married.] Mr. J. Liddle, to Miss E. Scott; Mr. J. Brown, of Newgate-street, to Miss Blackett, of Middle-street: all of Newcastle.—Mr. R. G. Wilson, of Newcastle, to Miss Sanderson, of Haining-wood-gate.—Mr. B. Stafford, to Mrs. Carr, of Law-street, both of Sunderland.—Mr. M. W. Whitehead, of Sunderland, to Miss J.

Farrow.—Mr. J. Irving, to Miss M. Sanderson, of Sunderland.—Mr. T. Clarkson, to Miss J. Emmerson, both of Barnard-castle.—Mr. J. Filmer, to Miss J. Mawson, both of Stockton.—George Skipsey, esq. of Birtley-hall, to Miss Mary Wade, of Hylton-castle.—The Rev. J. Davidson, B.D. rector of Washington, to Miss M. Thorp, of Alnwick.—Mr. G. Ward, of Blackhall-mill, to Miss M. Elliott, of Hexham.—The Rev. J. Postlethwaite, of Chalton, to Miss M. Parkins, of Lowmere-lodge.—Mr. J. Rowell, of Hammerside, to Miss Hutchinson, of Matfen Low-hall.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Robson, suddenly.—Mrs. Gordon, late of the Quay-side.—67, Mr. R. Huntley.—In Northumberland-street, Mrs. T. Heath.—In Newgate-street, Mrs. M. Robson.—In Pilgrim-street, 64, Mrs. H. M'Allister.

At Durham, 65, Mr. J. Davison.—32, Mr. W. Farrow.—33, Mrs. A. Grieveson.—26, Miss M. Hodgson, of Newland's-hall.

At Sunderland, 77, Mr. J. Smith.

At North Shields, 57, Mrs. E. Barrrell.—105, Mrs. M. Ferguson.—56, Mr. B. R. Richardson.

At Tynemouth, 74, Mrs. J. Clark.

At

At Barnardcastle, at an advanced age, Mrs. M. Wharton.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Dawson, wife of John D. esq.

At Stockton, 81, Mrs. E. Ingram.—32, Mr. J. C. Ward, deservedly respected.—70, Mr. R. Christopher, much regretted.—At Cleatham, 69, Mrs. E. Wilkinson.—At Prudhoe, 82, Mr. J. Row.—At Ryton, Mrs. Collinson, wife of the Rev. J. C. much respected.—At Howburn, 41, Mr. J. Dryden.—At Swalwell, 36, Mr. G. Forster.—At Plawsworth, Mr. R. Farrow.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The weaver's committee, of Carlisle, have lately circulated an address to the gentry and clergy of the county, in which they attribute the origin of their deplorable condition to the misrule of government, owing to the deficiency of the representative system.

Married.] Mr. J. Bowman, to Miss M. Nansom: Mr. G. Goodfellow, to Miss M. Scott: Mr. R. Mitchell, to Miss E. M. Schultz: Mr. W. Marsden, to Miss J. Davis: all of Carlisle.—Mr. E. Little, of Carlisle, to Miss M. Wylie, of Liverpool.—Mr. A. Hilton, to Miss M. Corkhill, both of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. Bainbridge, to Miss H. Rowell, both of Alston.—Mr. J. Bell, of Heugh, to Miss Lowthian, of Old Parks, Kirkoswold.—Mr. R. Thompson, of Priorscale, to Miss F. Mossop, of Strudabank.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Castle-street, 43, Mr. A. Quin.—In Botchergate, 58, Mrs. S. Bell.—In Caldewgate, 25, Mr. J. Bell.—54, Mrs. M. Calder.—In English-street, 79, Mrs. M. Hutton.—87, Mr. J. Henderson.

At Penrith, 75, Mrs. M. Robinson.

At Wigton, at an advanced age, the Rev. B. Gregson.—57, Mr. D. Todd.—Mr. D. Wilson.

At Kendal, Mr. T. Ewbank.

At Kelso, Mr. A. Stewart.

YORKSHIRE.

The public attention has been much excited, by a most wanton attack on common sense, from the Bench, in which the author of a Commentary on the Common-prayer Book whimsically asserted, that the national debt and taxes were a benefit; but he did not add to whom.

At the late York assizes, fifteen prisoners received sentence of death; six were sentenced to be transported for seven years, and three for two years.

A second reform-meeting was lately held on Hunslet-moor, near Leeds. Several resolutions were moved by a Mr. Mason, and were in substance as follows: "That universal suffrage and annual parliaments are the essential principles of the English constitution. That the saving-banks' scheme was an insult to common sense

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and right understanding," &c. &c. The resolutions were carried unanimously, and the meeting broke up very peaceably.

Pursuant to a previous public notice, a meeting of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Huddersfield, took place lately, in a large field on Aldmonbury-bank, near the town. Ten thousand persons were present. The requisition stated the meeting to be convened for the purpose of taking into their most serious and calm consideration the best means of obtaining relief from the pressing burthens under which they now labour, and the most effectual means of securing their constitutional rights in the Commons House of Parliament. The declaration and resolutions were similar to those of the last Hunslet-moor meeting. The meeting dispersed peaceably.

Married.] Thomas Smith, esq. to Mrs. S. Haigh: Mr. T. Marshall, to Miss Ion: Mr. J. Cipling, to Miss H. West: Mr. Wardell, to Miss Adlard: all of Hull.—Mr. R. Hunt, of Hull, to Miss A. Post, of Willerton.—Capt. W. Harper, 80th foot, to Miss E. Downs, of Hull.—The Rev. J. L. Hutchinson, rector of Routh, to Miss J. Storm, of Hull.—Mr. B. Sowden, to Miss M. Rhodes: Mr. J. Matthewman, to Miss A. Maltas: Mr. J. Cryer, to Miss J. Spence: Mr. J. Marcroft, to Mrs. Kirk: Mr. J. Sunderland, to Miss M. A. Bradford: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Procter, of Leeds, to Miss M. Booth, of Gildersome.—Mr. J. Jefferson, of Wakefield, to Miss Sanderson, of Hull.—Mr. Bate, to Miss Clapham, both of Wakefield.—Mr. S. Makin, of Huddersfield, to Miss S. Cheetam, of Oldham.—Mr. J. Tasker, of Huddersfield, to Miss S. Wilkinson, of Little Horton.—Mr. J. Hammond, of Bradford, to Miss M. Lonsdale, of Johnson's-hillock, Chorley.—Mr. Hoyland, of Bradford, to Miss Walker, of Leeds.—Mr. H. Laverick, to Miss Trent, both of Whitby.—Mr. S. Walker, to Miss M. Ambler, both of Hunslet.

Died.] At York, Mr. Rowntree.

At Hull, 49, Mr. H. Cochran, much respected.—82, Mr. J. Brough.—73, Mr. J. Simons.—88, Mrs. E. Riddell.—53, Mrs. J. Sykes.—22, Mrs. J. Harker, deservedly regretted.—49, Mrs. Ellerton.—72, Mrs. M. Settle.—43, Mrs. J. Cooper.—86, Mrs. J. Binks.—Mrs. J. Oswald.—29, Mr. W. Dry.

At Leeds, Lucas Nicholson, esq. formerly town-clerk.—Miss C. Gardner.—27, Mrs. E. Holden.—49, Mr. G. Carr.—54, Mr. T. Heywood, suddenly, much and deservedly respected.—65, Mrs. A. Hunter.—Mrs. Paley.

At Halifax, Mr. D. Mitchell.—Mrs. D. Hitchen.—25, Mr. W. Gill.

At Beverley, 28, Mrs. A. Williams.—75, Mr. Silversides.—35, Mrs. J. Shepherd.

LANCASHIRE.

[For the particulars of the horrible proceedings at Manchester, see our article "PUBLIC AFFAIRS."]

A meeting for parliamentary reform, lately took place at Wigan, consisting of 10,000 persons, when a number of resolutions was agreed to, nearly similar to those passed at other places: among them was the following. "That the advice of Mr. Cobbett be acted upon, in keeping a 'People's Memorandum-book,' in which shall be noted down deeds of violence and injustice done against the cause of reform, in order that such book may be produced on a future day!"

True bills have been found against Messrs. John Knight, William Mitchell, William Fitton, and Mark Wardle, for sedition at Blackburn.

Married.] Mr. N. S. Johnson, to Miss E. Speakman: Mr. R. Rooke, to Miss Sterndale: Mr. J. Barritt, to Miss M. Bootham: Mr. T. Wilson, to Mrs. E. M. Paterson: Mr. W. Ingoldby, to Miss E. Blakey: Mr. W. Nicholson, to Miss M. Bowers: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Harding, of Salford, to Miss M. Norbury, of High Legh.—Lieut. A. M. Williamson, to Miss E. Scarsbrick: Mr. J. Cranage, to Miss M'Adam: Mr. J. Barrow, to Miss M. A. Reynolds: Mr. T. Owens, to Miss M. Irving: all of Liverpool.—Mr. G. Wilkinson, of Liverpool, to Miss D. Shaw, of Stafford.—Mr. W. Chapman, of Church-street, Liverpool, to Miss Vickers, of London.—Richard Willis, esq. of Halshead, to Lucy, daughter of the late H. Atherton, esq. barrister.

Died.] At Lancaster, 81, Mr. W. Wewell.—90, Mr. D. Clark.

At Liverpool, in St. Anne-street, Mrs. C. Taylor.—36, Mr. J. F. Gwyther.—Miss M. A. Liniker.—In Erskine-street, 50, Mr. R. E. Sims.—In Christian-street, 79, Mr. J. Hodgson.—In Bath-street, 65, Mr. J. Newton.

At Preston, Mrs. Twiss, widow of Richard T. esq.—82, Mr. T. Walmsley.—Mr. G. Dewhurst.—Mrs. Shakeshaft.

At Bolton, 52, Mrs. Briercliffe, much respected.

CHESHIRE.

A meeting for parliamentary reform, was lately held in the neighbourhood of Macclesfield, which was numerously attended: great order and attention to the business of the meeting were observed; and, after some excellent speeches, and passing energetic resolutions, the people quietly separated.

A loyal meeting, consisting of seventeen or eighteen persons, was lately held at Middlewich, to vote an address to the Regent, on the alarming crisis of affairs, which has been created by imagination, by the fear, and the operations of the magistracy of this and the adjoining county of Lancaster. They refuted the report of

a discharged serjeant from the Cheshire militia being actively engaged in training the people to the use of the pike.

Married.] Mr. D. Richardson, to Miss M. Davies: Mr. R. Green, to Miss Green: Mr. J. Manley, to Miss Johnson: all of Chester.—The Rev. J. K. Foster, to Miss M. A. Riley, of Waverton.—Thos. Ward, esq. of Hurdfield-house, to Miss M. Bennett, of Motttram.

Died.] At Chester, 49, Mrs. Rivington.—In Queen-street, Mrs. Bond.—At an advanced age, Mr. Wright.—28, the Rev. J. Atherton, regretted.

At Lyme, Mary, wife of the Rev. Peter Leigh, rector.

At Davenham, 79, the Rev. J. Tomkinson, rector of that parish, a dep.-lieut. and a magistrate of this county.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Batteson, to Miss Ontram: Mr. H. Street, to Miss Belfit: all of Chesterfield.—Mr. R. J. Hartshorn, of Ashborne, to Miss Buxton, of Tissington.—Mr. W. Walker, of Lea Wood, to Miss A. Wathey, of Dethick.

Died.] At Derby, 63, Mr. John Shipley, much respected.—82, Mr. W. Jerom, deservedly regretted.—76, Mr. E. Ley, greatly lamented.—70, Mrs. Halifax.

At Ashborne, Mrs. Yates.—At Spondon, 26, Mr. F. Holbrook, much respected.—At Litchurch, 79, Mr. Orton.—At Cubley, the Rev. W. Edwards, rector.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A large body of frame-work knitters recently assembled at Nottingham, and passed several resolutions. They unanimously agreed to cease working until the masters consented to give additional prices. They solicited subscriptions to support their wives and families. Several writers in some provincial journals, on feasible data, shew the capability of the masters to do this; and that the lowness of wages arises from their culpably underselling each other. All these things seem to accord with the famous production of Lord Shelburne, on signing the American Independence.

Married.] Mr. H. Attenborough, to Mrs. John Bates, both of Nottingham.—Mr. H. Barnet, of Nottingham, to Miss Shaw, of Hickling.—Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss E. Bottoms: Mr. G. Doubleday, to Miss E. Abraham: all of Newark.—Mr. G. Cobb, of Newark, to Miss A. Bredon, of Bottisford.—Mr. H. M. Shepperd, of Newark, to Miss E. Noble, of Nottingham.—Mr. T. Brothwell, of Mansfield, to Miss Unwin, of Fenny-Stratford.—Mr. R. Dodson, of Newhaven, to Miss S. Gresham, of Mansfield.—Mr. R. Fowler, to Miss Moore, both of Mansfield.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Goose-gate, Mrs. Longden.—In Glass-house-lane, 47, Mr. J. Giles, deservedly regretted.—On Middle-Hill, Mr. J. Vezey.—26, Mr. Bradle y.

Bradley.—On the Low-pavement, 77, Mr. J. Stevenson.—Mr. J. Wedlake Brayley.

At Newark, 94, Mrs. G. Scuffam.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Gainsborough, the Rev. J. H. C. Boswell, B. A. to Eliza Jane, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cox.—Mr. E. Babington, of Spilsby, to Miss Parish, of Hagworthingham.—Henry R. Allerby, esq. of Kenwick-house, to Miss Elizabeth Bourne, of South Carlton.—Mr. J. Bennet, of Barton, to Miss M. Firth, of Leeds.—Mr. J. Sales, of Sutton, to Miss J. Stafford, of Long-Bennington.

Died.] At Gainsborough, of hydrophobia, Mr. Knapton.—At Grimsby, Mr. W. Lee, suddenly.—At Market-Weighton, 63, Mr. R. Shields.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The town of Leicester is at this moment exhibiting much feeling;—distress on the part of unemployed workmen, and eleemosynary assistance on the part of the well-disposed but needy resident housekeepers. Provisions have been given in large quantities, and a commendable spirit of benevolence is every-where manifested.

The trade of Loughborough is represented to be entirely at a stand. The men have "struck" for an advance of wages; and these, with the unemployed of the surrounding villages, have perambulated the streets, soliciting relief: much commiseration is exhibited to them.

A vestry meeting was lately held at Hincley, the Rev. Matthew Browne, vicar, in the chair. The object of the meeting was, to encourage workmen to resist the low wages given by their employers, by declining to work at the present prices, and a rate of ten-pence in the pound was granted for the support of those who might be deprived of employment by refusing to work under the list of prices agreed to by their masters in 1817.

Married.] Mr. J. Bonsor, to Miss A. White, both of Leicester.—Mr. W. Palmer, of Loughborough, to Miss S. Foulger, of Leicester.—Mr. W. Measures, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Worthington, of Lea-Marston.—At Houghton-on-the-Hill, Mr. Taylor, to Miss M. Thompson.—Mr. R. Fisher, of Cossington, to Miss F. Walker, of John-street, Bedford-row, London.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. E. Clarkson, much respected.—In Hotel-street, Mrs. Whitmore, regretted.—79, Mrs. Riley.—At the West-bridge, Mrs. R. Bates.—At Melton-Mowbray, at an advanced age, Mrs. Gibbons.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. T. Dalby, regretted.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the late Stafford assizes, 13 prisoners received sentence of death, viz. three for

sheep-stealing, one for horse-stealing, six for house-breaking, and three for coining; but they were all reprieved except John Duffield, for the latter crime; he has, unhappily, a wife and eight children. Six were sentenced for transportation for seven years, fifteen to be imprisoned, eight were acquitted, and four discharged by proclamation.

The annual meeting of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society took place lately, under the presidency of Edward Blount, esq. Several noble and distinguished visitants were present; and the affairs of the society were represented to be in a flourishing state.

Married.] Mr. W. Wise, to Miss E. Cheadle, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Ward, of Leek, to Miss Clover, of Sunderland.—Mr. T. A. Sanders, to Miss M. Perrin, both of Penkridge.—Richard Ballard Phillips, esq. of Shenstone, to Miss E. Jenkins, of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Tristram, of Willenhall, to M. A. Duncombe, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Jackson, of Abbot's Bromley, to Miss S. Webb, of Hill-Ridware.

Died.] At Lichfield, 23, Mr. T. Smith.—77, Mrs. Egginton.—In Sandford-street, 82, Mr. R. Whitby.

At Wolverhampton, in St. James's-square, 25, Miss M. Glover.—In Dudley-street, 74, Mrs. M. Culwick.—Mr. E. Marston.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The grand jury of this county lately returned true bills of indictment against Messrs. Edmonds and Maddocks, of Birmingham, Major Cartwright, Mr. Wooler, and Mr. Lewis, of Coventry, for pretending to elect Sir Charles Wolsely representative for Birmingham in parliament. Our memory does not serve us whether any indictment for similar conduct took place against the sham-electors of the famous borough of Garret!

A subscription has been opened at Birmingham, for defraying the law-expences expected to be incurred by Major Cartwright, and for returning Sir C. Wolsely to parliament.

The master ribbon-weavers of Coventry and their men have, within the month, been at considerable variance, occasioned by the masters, in opposition to a standing agreement, reducing their wages. They farcically punished two individuals, who had been engaged in promoting the reductions, by placing them on asses, and perambulating the streets.

Married.] Mr. W. Purser, of Hurst-street, to Miss Crane, of Thorpe-street, both of Birmingham.—Mr. D. Jenkins, of New Town row, Birmingham, to Miss H. H. Handsworth.—Mr. W. Brinton, of Birmingham, to Miss Smith, of Bristol.—Mr. Newell, of Birmingham, to Miss Holland, of Tipton.—Mr. J. Morris, of Bradley,

vey, to Miss M. A. Sloane, of Minard-House, Harborne.—Mr. W. Holland, of Tipton, to Miss E. Skidmore.

Died.] At Birmingham, in New-street, Mr. J. Forbes, much respected.—In King Edward's-place, 64, Mrs. H. Parkes.—On Snow-hill, Mrs. S. Aston, regretted.—In Great Hampton-row, 46, Mrs. T. Lacy.—In Loveday-street, 50, Mr. W. Mavity. 67, Mr. C. Brown.—In Russel-street, 27, Miss A. Wright.—32, Mr. R. Parkes.—23, Miss M. A. Brunner.—In Dale-end, 67, Mr. T. Ludlow, deservedly regretted.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Wilding, to Miss E. Taylor: Mr. J. Reed, to Miss M. Davies: Mr. Poyner, to Miss Wood: all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. B. Gregory, of Wem, to Miss E. Jones, of Welshpool.—Mr. R. Cotton, to Miss S. Goodwin, both of Iron-bridge.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Williams, of the Old Factory.—In the Priory, 67, Thomas Hawley, esq. deservedly respected.—Mrs. Muckleston, of the Wyle Cop.—Mr. Gittins.—77, Mrs. Booree, justly lamented.—Miss Myers.

At Bishop's-Castle, Mrs. Tilly.

At Ludlow, Mr. W. Potts, generally respected.

At Newport, 85, Mr. Wheatley, much respected.

At Tong, 57, Mrs. M. Price.—At Dennington, 83, Mr. Holland.—At Fordley, Mrs. W. Cureton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the late Worcester assizes, twelve prisoners were sentenced to death, for burglaries and stealing from dwelling-houses.

Married.] Mr. J. Gordon Cripps, of Worcester, to Miss M. A. West, of East-Grinstead.—Mr. W. Dorrell, of Worcester, to Miss E. Hitchings, of Strensham.—Mr. Roberts, of Worcester, to Miss Strickland, of Porte Fields.—Charles Mayfield Turner, esq. of Welland, to Miss Copson, of Hanley-castle.

Died.] At Worcester, in Palace-row, 92, Mrs. Illingworth, widow of William I. esq. of Nottingham.

At Stourbridge, 48, Mr. J. Pycress, deservedly respected.

At Dudley, Miss Onions, regretted.—

At Evesham, 44, Mr. J. Stovin, much respected.—At Sidbury, Mrs. Close.—At Dodderhill-Parsonage, Aubrey Amphlett, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to continue the Grosmont rail-road to Hereford; and a steam-barge, intended to carry burdens, will shortly navigate the Wye. The first will convey coals and lime from Wales into Herefordshire, and these articles will be conveyed from the Forest of Dean into the same district.

Married.] Capt. Dansey, to Miss S. Lechmere, of Hereford.—At Hereford,

the Rev. Miles Coyle, to Miss M. A. Chambers, of Clifford.—Mr. J. Davies, to Miss Berrins, both of Terrington.

Died.] At Ross, Mr. S. King.—At Old-Hill, Ann, wife of John Deane, esq. regretted.—Mr. Boughton.—At Kington, Mr. B. Meredith.—At Whitehall, Weston-under-Penyard, John Tovey, esq. much respected.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A meeting was lately held at the Office of Roads in Bristol, of the gentlemen who subscribed towards the expense of an inquiry into the practicability and utility of a proposed new line of road from Bristol to London; when a plan of the proposed line of road was laid before them, and a report, by which it appears that the road from Bristol to the Thames at Wallingford, a distance of 68 miles, is nearly level and very direct. The expense of making the road and purchase of land is estimated at 65,000l.

The Methodist "Conference" was lately held at Bristol, at which about 500 preachers were present: Mr. Jonathan Crowther presided. The affairs of the society are represented to be in a prosperous state.

The Board of Agriculture lately presented two of their medals to Geo. Webb Hall, esq. of Gloucestershire, and to the Rev. James Willis, of Hampshire, for their respective Essays on the best means of providing constant employment for the unoccupied poor of the kingdom.

Married.] Mr. J. Davis, to Miss S. Tombs.—Mr. W. Willis, to Miss E. Price: all of Bristol.—Mr. De Boudry, of Bristol, to Miss C. Eyre, of St. George's.—Mr. P. Marker, of Bristol, to Miss Gore.—A. Carrick, M.D. of Clifton, to Miss Caroline Tudway, of Wells.—Mr. Davis, of the Hot-wells, to Miss L. Chubb, of Bristol.—Mr. T. Boucher, of Cheltenham, to Miss E. Bristow, of Alcester.—Mr. T. James, of Chepstow, to Miss M. A. Collimore, of Sodbury.—Mr. N. Symes, of Cathay, to Miss M. A. Bennett, of Old Park.—Mr. Whiting, of Bisley, to Miss Millard, of Stroud.—Mr. T. Osborn, of Stroud, to Miss C. Skipp, of Stonehouse.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Eastgate-st. Mr. J. Gransmore.—Mrs. Bullock.

At Bristol, on Bridge-parade, William Elton, esq. a respectable merchant.—In Redcliff-street, Mr. S. Naish.—In Dighton-street, Mrs. M. Thomas.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Stevens.—Mrs. E. Evans.—Mr. T. Humberstone.

At Clifton, John Stockdale Brown, esq. of Sportsman's-hall, Trelawney, Jamaica.—At the Hot-wells, 71, Joseph Hunt, esq. of Exeter.

At Cirencester, 47, S. B. Lediard, esq.—At Tewkesbury, at an advanced age, Mrs. Richardson.

At Abergavenny, 59, Capt. T. A. Lechmere, of Woolhope-court, deservedly lamented.—Mr. E. Evans, respected.

At Usk, Thomas Prothero, esq. much respected.

At Purton, 41, Mr. G. Smith.—At Cathay, at an advanced age, Joseph Parrot, esq. of Jamaica.—At Avening, at an advanced age, Mr. Wigmore, much respected.—At Frampton, 72, Mrs. Sarah Harris, regretted.—At Newport, Nathaniel Beadles, esq. of Ross.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Mayo, of Brasenose-college, to Miss M. Browne, of Holiwell: all of Oxford.—Mr. Price, to Miss Jones, both of St. Clement's.—Mr. R. Whitefoot, jun. of Oxford, to Miss F. Horne, of Wytham.—T. L. Coker, esq. of Bicester, to Miss C. Aubrey, of Pall-Mall, London.—Mr. W. Mercer, of Kirtlington, to Miss E. Brown, of Handborough.

Died.] At Oxford, 38, Mr. J. Couldrey, suddenly.—81, Mrs. James.—75, Mr. C. Moore.—52, Mrs. M. Whitefoot, regretted.—77, Mr. B. Gibbons.—22, Mr. J. Padbury.—At St. Clements, 64, Mr. W. Pike.

At Banbury, Miss Poswell.

At Nelthrop, Mr. J. Gunn.—At Little Milton, Mr. Moulden.—At Ewelme, Mrs. Garlick.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

At the late Berkshire assizes fourteen prisoners, for sheep-stealing, horse-stealing, highway-robbery, and burglaries, received sentence of death, but were all reprieved, except E. Tooley and D. Patience, for burglary, who were left for execution.

An angry correspondence between the Marquis of Buckingham, the high-steward, and Mr. George Nelson, the bailiff, of the town of Buckingham, has lately taken place. The marquis wished to limit the number of parties dining at his expence at the quarter-sessions: the bailiff observed, he had invited none at his expence, as he could not reconcile himself to the gross and illiberal treatment the corporation, and he, its head, had received from the marquis. This was imperious in a vassal, and the marquis retorted; Mr. Nelson, in a manly, spirited tone, replied. Subsequently, the marquis invited the corporation to censure Mr. Nelson; but only one alderman was found subservient enough to do so. Much credit appears to be due to Mr. Nelson, for refusing the magisterial functions of Buckingham any longer to be considered as heir-looms and hereditary property.

Married.] Mr. J. W. Ellaby, of Emberton, to Miss L. Fletcher, of Boughton Farms.—Capt. Light, R.A. to Miss C. Parry.—Mr. Newland, of Leighton, to Mrs. Wesley, of Newport Pagnel.

Died.] At Quainton, Mrs. Margaret Littlehales, widow of the Rev. Dr. L. rector of Grendon Underwood.—At New House, Mr. J. Anthony.

HERTS AND BEDS.

A stage-coach was lately overturned at St. Albans, and several of the passengers severely hurt. The coach was dashed to pieces. Similar accidents have occurred on the Brighton and other roads; and it seems extraordinary, that coaches on a better principle are not universally adopted.

Married.] E. Platt, esq. of Lidlington, to Miss S. Edward, of Silsoe.—Mr. T. Wortham, to Miss E. Cockett, both of Royston.—Mr. Hans, of Cranfield, to Mrs. Dalla, of Hinwick.

Died.] At Royston, Mrs. M. Nunn.—At Highlands, William Walker, esq.—At Cople-house, Mr. J. Dunham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At the late Northampton assizes, R. Lilleyman, for setting fire to two haystacks, was condemned, and left for execution.

Married.] Mr. Mawby, of Northampton, to Miss Sherman, of Great Bentley.

Died.] Chas. Eyre, esq. of Warkworth-castle.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Israel Garner and James Coleback, convicted of burglary and highway robbery at the late Ely assizes, were executed at Wisbech.

Married.] Mr. Warwicker, to Mrs. Golland: Mr. W. Jareod, to Miss S. Cock: Mr. Jas. Lawrence, to Miss A. Bell: all of Cambridge.—Mr. J. Loughton, of Cambridge, to Miss M. M. Parsons, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London.

Died.] At Cambridge, 49, Mr. R. Baker.—86, Mr. Bell.

At Ely, 73, Jas. Golborne, esq. late receiver-gen. of the Bedford Level.

At Great Swaffham, Mrs. J. Kent.

At March, 79, Mrs. Skeel, widow of Henry S. esq.—46, Mrs. R. Martin.

The Rev. T. Kilgour, rector of Long Stow, and a justice of the peace for Cambridgeshire.

NORFOLK.

The late Thetford wool-fair was attended by many respectable growers, both from Norfolk and Suffolk; but there was scarcely a single parcel of wool disposed of. Lord Albemarle presided.

The chalybeate spring lately opened, will render Thetford a place of much resort. The committee attended at the spring, and set out the ground for building a pump-room, hot and cold-baths, &c.

The naval monument of Lord Nelson, at Yarmouth, is finished, and the statue of Britannia placed upon its summit. This figure is $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, and weighs between four and five tons: the right hand holds a laurel-branch, and the left a trident.

Married.] Mr. J. Royall, to Miss M. Spratt.—Mr. J. Dingie, to Miss M. C. Hepperson.

Hepperson.—Mr. D. Savory, jun. to Miss Johnson, of St. Mary's.—Mr. S. Holland, to Miss S. S. Cutande: all of Norwich.—Mr. W. W. Fildeman, of Norwich, to Miss E. Denmark, of Magdalen Chapel-farm, Sprowston.—Mr. W. Thurtell, to Miss Clark.—Mr. Brandford, to Miss E. Palmer: all of Yarmouth.—James Stuard, esq. of Yarmouth, to Miss S. Sewell, of the Abbey, Thetford.—Mr. F. Bowles, of Lynn, to Miss F. Bayfield, of West Winch.—Mr. A. Carson, of Lynn, to Miss J. Harrison, of Sunderland.—Mr. A. Gordon, to Mrs. L. Tibbett, of Methwold.

Died.] At Norwich, 30, Mr. Charles Smith.—73, Mr. J. Slater.—57, William Ray, esq. of Tannington-place.—In the Precincts, 97, Mr. S. Moore.—29, Mr. C. Brooks.—In St. Giles's, at an advanced age, Mrs. Flowerdew.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Stone.—27, Mr. J. Freeman.—22, Mr. J. Dyball.—59, Mr. J. Gurney, suddenly.—Mr. Gall, of Norwich.—24, Mr. A. Riches, 70.

At Lynn, 77, Mr. W. Coote.

At Diss, 25, Mr. W. Prime.—At Swaffham, 81, Mr. R. Goodrick.—At Terington, Mr. J. Hornby.—At Crostwick, 33, Catherine Elizabeth, wife of H. Palmer Watts, esq. deservedly lamented.—At Soham Toney, 83, Mr. R. Margetson.—At Cromer, 26, Mrs. Wiggett.—At Frenzeball, Miss S. Smiths.—At Weeting, 81, Mr. R. Jee.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Dowsett, to Mrs. Simms, both of Bury.—Mr. S. Clarkson, to Miss Ribbans: Mr. J. Dallengar, to Miss Frost: all of Ipswich.—Mr. J. Dunnett, of Ipswich, to Miss M. Rivenhall, of Maldon.—Mr. J. Ward, of Stowmarket, to Miss E. Goodrich, of Elmswell.—Mr. S. Manby, to Mrs. Rogers: both of Hadleigh.—Mr. W. Groom, to Miss M. Boggis: both of Bures.—Samuel Baker, esq. of Liston, to Miss Chickall, of Ovington-hall.—Mr. Ames, of Cowlinge, to Miss E. Cowell, of Gosfield.—Mr. E. Chaplin, to Miss S. Clayton: both of Gillingham.

Died.] At Bungay, 25, Mr. J. Pie, jun.—At Ipswich, 82, Frances, widow of Thomas Green, esq. deservedly regretted.—62, Mrs. Curtis.—Mrs. Slottery.—58, Mrs. Davies, wife of the Rev. Edw. D.—25, Mrs. Hawes.—At Saxmundham, 30, Mr. R. Russell, greatly respected.

At Holbrook, 83, Mr. T. Giles.—At Hadleigh, 82, Mrs. Thomasine Heming, widow of Arthur H. esq.—At Ballingdon, 42, Mr. G. Lee, suddenly.

ESSEX.

A road-waggon was lately struck by lightning in the neighbourhood of Colchester, and set on fire, which communicating with some barrels of gunpowder, blew up the waggon with a dreadful explosion, and killed several passengers.

Married.] The Rev. J. F. Benwell, B.A. to Miss Chamberlain, of Colchester.—Mr. B. G. Rusher, of Chelmsford, to Miss M. E. Best, of Oxford.—Mr. A. May, of Maldon, to Miss E. Prime, of Basingbourne.—Mr. S. Spinks, of Rayleigh, to Miss M. Blakeley, of Bower's-hall.—Mr. T. Blakeley, jun. of Bower's-hall, to Miss E. Richardson, of Herongate.—Mr. L. J. Hayne, of Danbury, to Miss J. Ellis, of Millington-house.—Mr. Hayward, of Lexden, to Mrs. Carter, of Stratford.

Died.] At Chelmsford, 65, Mrs. S. Hepper.—76, Mrs. M. Cressy, of Ware.

At Romford, Mr. J. Marrable.

At Writtle, Mr. J. Foster, much respected.—At Langford, Charles Wood, esq.—At Walthamstow, 57, William Walton, esq.—At Thaxted, Mr. John Fry.—At Wethersfield, 49, the Rev. T. Marks.

KENT.

Married.] Mr. G. Lewin, of Canterbury, to Miss Cross, of Dover.—Mr. T. Boorman, of Canterbury, to Miss E. Swinyard, of Sandwich.—Mr. J. B. Adams, to Miss M. Tilley, both of Dover.—Mr. R. Fox, of Dover, to Miss E. Huson, of Foikestone.

Mr. J. Nickalls, of Chatham, to Miss E. Robson, of Ashford.—Mr. S. Blaxland, of Walmer, to Mrs. M. Love, of Sandwich.—Mr. J. Laws, of Brookland, to Miss M. Bourne, of Appledore.—Mr. Hilder, to Mrs. Tassell, both of Herne.—Mr. Bing, of Elham, to Miss Sutton, of Littlebourne.—Mr. J. Harris, of Biddenden, to Miss A. Maythorn, of Canterbury.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Wincheap-street, 66, Mrs. Holmes.—Mrs. J. Wright.—73, Mr. T. Birch.

At Dover, Mr. Chidwick, much respected.

At Chatham, 41, Mr. R. Pratt.

At Maidstone, 83, Mr. J. Caney.

At Ramsgate, in King-street, Mrs. Solly.

At Tunbridge-Wells, 74, Charles Le Bas, esq. many years master of the ceremonies at Margate and Ramsgate.

At Whitstable, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Sanders.—70, Mrs. Salisbury.—At Barham, 76, Mr. T. Stone.—At Herne, 85, Mrs. Ovenden.—At Biddenden, 45, Mr. Wise.—At Minster-in-Sheppy, 54, Mrs. E. A. Downs, lamented.—At North Cray, 80, Mrs. Moore, wife of the Rev. T. M. rector.—At Elham, 72, Mr. Lilley.

SUSSEX.

Two subscriptions have lately been entered into by the inhabitants and visitors of Brighton; one for the relief of the victims of the late sanguinary events at Manchester, and the other to enable the parties aggrieved to bring the question of right and of damages before a jury at Westminster.

Married.] Mr. J. Geere Blagden, of Ryde, to Miss C. Willis, of South-street, Chichester.

The

The Hon. Robert Rodney, R.N. to Ann, daughter of the late Thomas Bennett, esq. of Lock-Ashurst.

Died.] At Chichester, Miss M. Holt.—51, Mr. T. Wolfe, respected.—In Southgate, 74, Mr. H. Wiltshire.—In East-street, 69, Mr. J. Figges.

At Brighton, 57, Mrs. Izard.

At Angmering, 70, Mr. Baker.—At Earthem, 82, Mr. W. Bayley.

HAMPSHIRE.

At the late Winchester assizes, fifteen prisoners received sentence of death, viz. seven for burglaries; two for horse-stealing; five for sheep-stealing; and one for highway-robbery. Eight, for various felonies, were sentenced to seven years' transportation.

An extensive and destructive fire lately happened at Portsmouth, so extensive, that every building in Water-street, from Codner and Tracey's to Mrs. Elliott's inclusive, together with the houses in Duckworth-street west of the Roman Catholic Chapel, to the lane leading to William Mahon's, was razed to the ground.

Married.] H. W. Haynes, esq. to Miss Clifford: C. Izzard, esq. to Mrs. A. Fowler: Mr. Etheridge, to Miss Buckle: all of Southampton.—Thomas Durell, esq. of Southampton, to Ann, daughter of the late Major Trevor Hull.—Mr. Booker, of Portsmouth, to Miss M. Fletcher, of Gosport.—T. Garrett, esq. of Wincanton, to Miss S. Moffatt, of Malmesbury.—At Titchfield, Mr. T. Blatherwick, to Miss Burkitt.—Mr. J. Benson, to Miss M. Osman, both of Ringwood.

Died.] At Southampton, 29, Mr. W. Major.—Mrs. Ellis.

At Winchester, 87, Mrs. Barlow, widow of Col. B.—Mrs. Sweetland.—In King's-gate-street, 86, Mrs. Stripp.

At Gosport, Mrs. W. Kentish.—Miss M. A. Clapp.—Mrs. Howell.

At Portsea, in St. George's-square, 76, Mr. J. Snook.—Mrs. W. Jones.

At Bishop's Waltham, 24, Mrs. J. Mansell.

At East Cosham Cottage, 41, Mrs. A. Littlejohns.—At Peartree lodge, Mrs. Manton, widow of Ant. M. esq.—At North-house, Catherington, 82, John Richards, esq. regretted.

WILTSHIRE.

After unparalleled exertions, and much personal animosity, the election of a county member, in the room of Mr. Methuen, who had retired amidst general regret, has fallen upon Mr. Benett, of Pyt-house: the numbers at the close of the poll were, for Mr. Benett 2436, Mr. Astley 2270. Major Astley has expressed his determination to bring the proceedings before the House of Commons. He maintains, that, among those which have polled for Mr. Benett, there are 240 illegal votes.

Married.] Mr. E. Buckpitt, of Trow-

bridge, to Miss E. Cooper, of Bath.—Mr. Russ, of Devizes, to Mrs. S. Squire, of Exeter.—Mr. J. Wilshire, jun. of Melksham, to Miss A. Harris, of Dilton Marsh.—Mr. W. Buckler, of Warminster, to Miss F. Brutton, of Devon.

Died.] At Trowbridge, Mrs. Haydon.

At Corsham, 75, Mr. J. Kingston, respected.—At West Lavington, Miss A. Hooper.—At Ditchampton, Mr. J. Whitmarsh, late of Fisherton Anger.—At Avebury, 29, Mrs. Cornwall, wife of the Rev. W. C. dissenting minister.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The foundation-stone of the New town of Ilchester has, within the month, been laid, on a very extensive piece of land, and distant from the Old town about a quarter of a mile. The Old town had been razed to the ground to serve political purposes, amidst much cruelty, and total disregard of the future prospects of the poor inhabitants.

Married.] Mr. J. Stone, to Mrs. Little: Mr. E. Lapham, to Miss E. Frankham: all of Bath.—C. Simpson, esq. of Bath, to Albertine M. A. daughter of the late Capt. Smith, R.N.—H. M. Morgan, esq. of the Circus, Bath, to Eliza, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Tharpe.—Mr. W. Elworthy, of Wellington, to Miss A. S. Sweeting, of Honiton.—At Chew Magna, C. H. Mellin, esq. to Miss E. Baker, of Bath.—T. Southwood Smith, M.D. of Yeovil, to Miss Christie, of Wick-house, Hackney.

Died.] At Bath, 71, Mr. C. Curtis.—Mr. S. Baston, much respected.—In Green Park-buildings, 81, Mrs. Hale, widow of Robt. H. esq. of Cottle-house, Wilts.

At Wells, 79, the Hon. S. Knolles, a lieut.-col. in the army, and a justice of the peace for this county, deservedly lamented.—John Conway, esq.

At Frome, Mr. J. Rawlings.

At Shepton Mallet, Mrs. Clark.

At Seaborough, J. Pinney, esq.—At High Littleton, Mrs. Mogg, wife of Jacob M. esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Greenwood, to Miss C. Bowle, of Wimborne.

Died.] At Dorchester, at an advanced age, Mrs. Trenow.—21, Mrs. A. Garland.—Mr. Purchase.

At Weymouth, 58, the wife of T. Glendining, esq. of Burton Crescent.—Mr. R. Cross, late of Topsham.

DEVONSHIRE.

The meeting of the Devon County Club, on the 5th, was numerous and respectably attended. Nothing could exceed the unanimity that prevailed, and the determination expressed by the respective members to support the principles of the Constitution, and the cause of civil and religious liberty. An interesting feature amongst the business of the day was a vote of 50l. for the relief of the distressed Pargunotes, accompanied

accompanied by the following resolution :
 "That the members of the Devon County Club, deeply sympathizing with the late inhabitants of Parga, and admiring the manly and heroic character which they have so eminently displayed, recommend to the British people to open a subscription for their relief."

Married.] Mr. J. Moon, to Miss E. Drewell, both of Exeter.—R. Russell, esq. of Exeter, to Miss A. B. Crosse, of Lwyn Owen, Montgomeryshire.—Lient. Browne, of the Sappers and Miners, to Mrs. T. Holman, of Plymouth.—Mr. W. Welsh, to Miss M. A. Kent, both of Dock.—Capt. J. Bowden, to Miss E. L. Harrison; Mr. J. S. Harrison, to Miss J. Patch: all of Topsham.

Died.] At Exeter, 63, Mr. J. Bidwell.—63, Mr. J. Ferris.—63, Mrs. A. Tuckett.

At Plymouth, in Chapel-street, Miss Evans, regretted.—In Wellington-street, Lient. Jago, R.N.—Mrs. Leatherne.

At Sidmouth, 60, Mrs. Dashwood, late of Falmouth.—80, Mrs. Stuart.

At Honiton, 59, Mr. J. Hawker.

At Crediton, 65, Mr. R. Kerlake.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. T. Dymond, of Launceston, to Miss S. Gooding, of Exeter.—Capt. Phillips, of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late S. V. Pryce, esq. of Redruth.

Died.] At Penryn, 28, Mr. J. Hearle, jun.

At Falmouth, 71, Mrs. M. Duckham.

At Launceston, Mrs. Jago, widow of T. J. esq.—Mrs. Cardew.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. Morris, jun. of Goitre, to Miss H. Turner, of Swansea.—Mr. W. Thomas, of St. Ishmael's, Milford, to Miss E. Potter, of Haverfordwest.—B. R. Robertson, R.N. to Miss C. A. Lloyd, of Dale-castle, Pembrokeshire.—E. Humphreys, esq. of Garth-hall, Glamorganshire, to Miss Anne Thomas, of Kefnlllogall, Monmouthshire.

Died.] At Swansea, Mrs. Gwynne.—61, Mr. D. Wilkins.—Mr. R. W. Simons.

At Tenby, 93, Wm. Baylis, esq.

At Aberystwith, 54, John Parry, esq.

At Denbigh, 97, Mrs. Taylor, of Castle-hill.—Mrs. S. Wynne, widow of Edw. W. esq. of Llangollen Vechan.—At Llandinam, Montgomeryshire, Mr. T. Rowland.

SCOTLAND.

Much distress has prevailed at Glasgow among the weavers; they complained of the smallness of wages, refused to work,

and rejected the soup made for them at the public kitchen.

Married.] Peter Charles, esq. to Miss Traill, both of Edinburgh.—R. Long, esq. to Mary Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. A. Colquhoun, lord register of Scotland.

Died.] At Inverness, 75, the Right Rev. A. Macfarlane, senior bishop of the Scots Episcopacy.

IRELAND.

Much distress has existed in various parts of Ireland; and the public mind has been not a little puzzled to devise commensurate plans for relief.

Married.] F. E. Steele, esq. of the 18th regt. to Dorothea, daughter of Wm. Paterson, esq. of Mason-lodge, Donegal.—D. Hamilton, esq. of Monaghan, to Miss E. Hamilton.

Died.] At Dublin, 89, the Hon. Ponsonby Moore, brother to the Marquis of Drogheda.

At Clogher, the Right Rev. Dr. Porter, bishop of Clogher. He was formerly fellow of Trinity-college, and Regius Professor of Hebrew, at Cambridge.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, 70, James Forbes, esq. F.R.S. of Albemarle-street, author of "Oriental Memoirs."

At Richmond, Virginia, Colonel W. Tatham, well known in England and America, for his acquaintance with civil engineering, but whose utility was considerably arrested by an unfortunate habit to which he had become addicted. In a moment of intemperance, as he stood by the piece of artillery which was firing the evening-salute, he exclaimed, that he wished to die. As the second gun was about to fire, and immediately after the commanding officer had given the word 'Fire!' Col. Tatham presented himself in front of the muzzle of the piece, and, by its discharge, his abdomen was almost literally blown to pieces. His body was raised a few feet in the air by the explosion; and he fell upon his face, without uttering one word that was heard by the by-standers. Colonel Tatham was a man of much information, considerable genius, and possessed of great resources of mind. Our readers are no strangers to his name; many articles having appeared with his name in this Miscellany, and many others anonymously. He was one of the heroes of the American revolution, but of too ardent a mind to wait for his reward from the parties who got possession of power.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

Any scientific particulars which J. A. of Ipswich has collected in regard to the late COMET, will be acceptable in our Journal. He should be on his guard against the vulgar trash which serves to fill up the columns of Cyclopedias about the alleged dangers from a comet's attraction, &c. The notion of any such attraction is fanciful, gratuitous, and superstitious.

On the First of August was published the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, containing interesting Extracts from the Publications of the Half-year, with Indexes, &c.